The New-York Times.

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FROM WILMINGTON.

Destruction of the Pirates Tallahassee and Chickamauga.

The Blowing Up of Fort Caswell Confirmed.

Further Aggressive Operations in Progress.

The Fall of Wilmington Not Far Distant.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

Dispatches from Admiral PORTER have been received at the Navy Department, in which he states that the rebels have not only blown up Fort Caswell, but also the pirates *Tallahassee* and *Chickamauga*. He also asserts that our forces will be in Wilmington before long.

In his detailed report of the attack on Fort Fisher, the Admiral gives the total number of naval officers killed and wounded at 21, and of others, killed, wounded and missing, including the explosion of the magazine, 309.

THE REBEL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Jan. 19, says:

"Our most reliable information is that the enemy have attempted to advance toward Wilmington. Fort Caswell, which guards the southern mouth of the Cape Fear River, was, at last advices, still held by our troops, but it is feared it will be rendered useless to us by the enemy blockading the river at a point between it and Wilmington."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Jubilant—Picket Firing—Deserters, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

Information from the Army of the Potomac states that considerable firing took place in front of Petersburgh, near the Appomattox, on Friday morning, but with what result is not known.

About 40 deserters came into our lines Thursday, many of them being in a sad state of destitution.

An arrival from City Point, yesterday morning, states that a great deal of picket firing took place in front of Petersburgh Thursday night, and some reports of the evacuation of the place were current, but yesterday morning matters remained as usual.

The rebels seemed very jubilant over something Thursday night, as they indulged extensively in cheering, bell-ringing, &c., for hours.

Since the 1st of January 520 rebel deserters, all of whom came within the lines of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James, have passed through Washington.

Affairs Still Quiet—Fine Weather—Reviews—Another Landmark Gone—Express Boxes, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

Quietude the most profound still reigns paramount throughout the limits of this army. Scarcely a shot to be heard, and no dread cannon sounds to break the utter silence of the scene. The enemy are likewise comparatively inactive, and but seldom they venture to make any demonstration.

The continued fine weather is the source of much comfort, and the ground is fast drying up beneath the warm influence of the sun's rays. We are now enjoying delicious weather, and the troops are taking every advantage of it. Drills for exercise and improvement, draining and digging for better health, are again the programme. To-morrow, as well as to-day, the tents will be uncovered, and the huts properly aired. Every exertion is being made to improve the camps, with a view to counteract the bad effects of the recent storms and the exposure of the men.

Several reviews by division have recently taken place, and the appearance of the different commands has been very fine. As the different regiments march past the reviewing officer, their sunburnt faces and tattered and faded banners proved them to be veterans; while their measured pace and martial bearing showed their soldierly qualities in the best light. Heroes of a hundred fights, these gallant troops do credit and great honor to their officers and their Government.

Another of the notable localities in our siege operations has disappeared. The Globe Tavern, otherwise known as the "Yellow House" and "Six-Mile House," and for a long time the famous headquarters of Gen. WARREN, on the Weldon Railroad, has been pulled down. Gen. WRIGHT, of the Sixth Corps, finding that a scarcity of brick existed, demolished the old tavern, and the material that composed it has been distributed far and near throughout his corps. Its disappearance has caused much comment, as it was one of the landmarks from which radiated many of the corduroy roads. Near where it formerly stood lies "Warren Station," on the military railroad to City Point.

Large numbers of express boxes have again made their appearance in the various corps. I, in a former letter, spoke of the utter uselessness of friends at home sending out to their soldier-boys boxes containing eatables and other destructible articles. The Government has sole charge of the freight transportation from Washington to City Point. Express Companies have to wait until the Government gives them transportation, and so immense quantities of packages and boxes for the army accumulate at Washington. With all perishable goods—such as cakes, pies, apples and cooked poultry—time is everything. I leave it to the reader to imagine the state of many a box that has been on the road two weeks, and frequently a month, filled with a heterogenous collection of boots, socks, shirts, jams, cakes, puddings, nuts, chickens, bottles of honey, syrups, and sometimes whisky. Jammed and knocked about until well mixed up, the bottles broken, and all the eatables rotten, or so smashed as to be rendered useless. As I said before, this frequently happens, and the reverse is the exception and not the rule.

Throughout the limits of the army sutlers have supplies of apples, nuts and cake. Oyster saloons and eating-houses are to be found at every headquarters. True, the prices of such articles are somewhat higher than they are up North, but I think it is better for the soldier to pay those prices than to have money utterly and uselessly wasted in express boxes. Such articles as wearing apparel, tobacco, reading matter, &c., can be sent through with perfect safety, for no matter how they are delayed on the road, they cannot get spoiled.

It has become quite the fashion for soldier-boys to want express boxes. They naturally enough wish for something from the family board, and made by domestic hands. I do not find fault with that wish, but I feel compelled to tell your readers how they actually do arrive. I have no doubt that if any of the parties who have sent on boxes could see how their packages look when their friends receive them, it would be long before they would send another.

I know that many a box that comes on in such terrible plights, has been reported back to the senders as being "all right." The boys generally hope that their next box will come out all straight. The way boxes of turkies, and other Thanksgiving knicknacks, came out—although sent through by special steamers—convinced me that such articles ought never to be committed to the tender mercies of express companies. GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

The Weather—A Truce Broken—A Movement by the Rebels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURGH, Va., Monday, Jan. 16, 1865—10 P. M.

Strange to say, for the past three days the weather has been pleasant—balmy as April. No rain has fallen; the roads are becoming passable once more, and the sun has been shedding its benignant rays upon a previously damp army. All is peaceful along the lines; even in front of that diabolic locality, Fort Hell, and the trenches adjacent to the Crater, quiet reigns. The cessation of the firing is owing to a tacit understanding arrived at between the pickets of the contending armies during the time (a few days since,) that the rebels displayed a flag of truce upon the parapet of their works, near the scene of the mine explosion. Though the lady in whose behalf the flag was displayed failed in her attempt to reach Yankeedom, soldiers of either army took advantage of the opportunity to make their duties less onerous and dangerous than before. This truce, in front of the First Brigade of WILCOX's division, of the Ninth Corps, was violated yesterday, by a rebel, who, seeing a regiment near the front, in line of battle, could not resist the temptation to fire, and sent a bullet over, which passed through the trowsers of one of the men, but fortunately not wounding him seriously.

There is much activity in the rebel army. Yesterday the troops of LEE's command seemed to be moving to their right. What this means is yet to be developed. There is much diversity of opinion in military circles as to the destination of these troops. It is believed by some that they are going to assist BRAGG and WHITING in the defence of Wilmington; others, that they are intended, in conjunction with HARDEE's forces, to resist the advance of SHERMAN toward Charleston. Either of the suppositions may be correct, but I venture to predict that, no matter whether their destination is BRAGG or HARDEE, they will probably have considerable difficulty before making the unction.

It was underlined, to-day, that a grand review of the First Brigade, of the Third Division of this corps, would take place, and that some medals, also, as rewards of merit, would be presented to men of that excellent organization. Owing to reasons that I am not at liberty to give, the review and presentation has been postponed.

There are rumors of many military changes, but the service will not be benefitted by their promulgation. H. R. W.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Capture of White's Men at Hillsboro—One Killed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

A detachment of Capt. KEY's "Loudon Rangers" made a dash into Hillsboro on Thursday afternoon, and surprised four members of Lieut.-Col. WHITE's battalion, (now attached to ROSSER's division,) who were visiting some young ladies in the place. The men, instead of surrendering, attempted to escape, when they were fired upon. One of the four, named GOODIN, was instantly killed; two others, named Lieut. SAM GRUBB and private CAULDWELL, were captured; the fourth man succeeded in making his escape. One ball fired at GRUBB passed through the inside of his coat sleeve, near the shoulder. The prisoners were brought before Col. NICHOLS at Lovettsville, and yesterday were sent on to Washington.

The Weather—Health of the Troops—A General Who Never Saw the President—How the People Feel Toward Mosby and Mosby—Families Continue to Go Northward—Sharp Practice Exposed.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

The "oldest inhabitant" does not remember so severe a Winter in these parts as has been the present one up to this time, and there are people skeptical enough to believe that this change is all owing to the presence of the Yankees. Continuous weather of any one kind would be an improvement upon that we have experienced during the last two months, during which time it has alternated between snow and rain, warm and cold, with unpleasant rapidity. And while this is true, it is also equally true as well as remarkable, that the sanitary condition of no troops was ever better, two per cent. being about the average in each regiment unable to perform their regular duties. This speaks well not only for the Medical Department, but for the officers generally, not even excepting the Commanding-General, who takes a deep interest in everything that pertains to the comfort as well as efficiency of his troops. This is evinced by his being constantly in motion visiting every department of his command, a somewhat arduous task, as well may be supposed, now that West Virginia has been added to his district. No wonder that Gen. SHERIDAN has never seen President LINCOLN or Mr. Secretary STANTON, for his time is wholly occupied in looking after the interests of that portion of the service over which he has charge.

The troops remaining here are all in comfortable quarters, are well clothed and fed, and ready for active service at any moment. Leaves of absence to officers and furloughs to non-commissioned officers and privates are now being granted to a limited extent. Three line and one field officer in each regiment, and five enlisted men out of every hundred present for duty in each regiment, is the maximum number, I believe, allowed to be absent at any one time.

The enemy have been exceedingly quiet of late. Our pickets and foraging parties are occasionally annoyed by bushwhackers. There is no large force of the enemy anywhere near our lines. On Saturday eight of MOSBY's men followed in a foraging party of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, but fled with great precipitancy when four or five men turned to meet them.

So far as this section of the country is concerned, it matters but little whether MOSBY ever enters the field again or not; the day has passed by for him to be of any use to the Confederate cause here, for the citizens, following the example set them by the people of Savannah, realize now, as they have never done before, the true situation of affairs, and accept it as such. They begin to show indications of returning reason, believing as they do that secession, and JEFF. DAVIS in particular, have proved failures. Those who recognize this fact are among the most anxious to get rid of all marauding parties in the interest of the rebel cause. MOSBY's and MOSBLEY's men already begin to feel that there is a change going on in the popular sentiment—so they say themselves—and that a Union feeling is being developed in unexpected quarters. These marauding parties, it is well known, never have provided themselves with a Commissary Department, but have always been "billeted" upon the people wherever night overtook them. Heretofore they have been received without complaint, if not cordially welcomed; but now, the people grumble under the imposition—wish them away in open words; nay, more; they have even gone so far as to assist the Yankees in ferreting out these freebooters. To such an extent, indeed, is this the case in several counties, that MOSBY is practically confined to the mountains. Every time he has ventured out of late, he has lost more or less men, and, in all probability, the whole band will be killed or captured before Spring. Whole families are continually moving across the Potomac, to find quiet homes. Two, numbering ten persons, crossed into Maryland at one point yesterday. They accept the condition of things, and avail themselves of the President's terms of reconciliation.

The same people who, four months ago, boastingly said they would throw themselves into the arms of France or England—do anything, indeed, rather than return to the Union—now that the crisis has really arrived, and the project suggested is seriously canvassed among the leaders of the rebellion, are quite willing to be forgiven for the past, and, very sensibly, have concluded that their true interests lie in the old Union of States. They do not, perhaps, hate Yankees any the less, but they hate the English and French nations more. And when the conspirators attempt, if they ever do, to sell out the Southern people, body and soul, to any foreign Power, they will learn, to their cost, when too late, that war, true to all precedents, is a great educator, and that the masses of the thinking whites in the old Slave States cannot be dragged any deeper into the mire. A burnt child, all know, dreads fire; and that is just the condition in which the masses of the people at the South will be found, when they are urged to take another step in the dark.

A very nice little speculation has been unearthed in this department recently. Notwithstanding the immense destruction of hay and grain last Fall by the cavalry, there was still left large quantities in some localities. Certain shrewd fellows, on the alert to turn an honest penny, entered into contract with the proper parties in this department to furnish the Government with a large quantity of forage—hay particularly. It was soon discovered, however, that one of these agents, at least, had unusual facilities for obtaining hay—that is, he was enabled to buy from Secessionists as well as Union men—thereby giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The contract was annulled in so far as this—the contractor is required to show that the partieshe purchases from are loyal men. The disloyal hay owners receive receipts for their property, which are worth much less than greenbacks, even at the present rate of gold—for hay, being a contraband article, is liable to seizure, and, as is well known, Uncle Samuel does not recognize the "I. O. U.'s" of his agents unless the claimants prove their loyalty. The result of this overhauling of matters will be, that while the Government gains largely pecuniarily, the Confederates lose just what the Government gains.

Deserters—Release of Prisoners—A Profitable Speculation—Change of Governors—Officers on Leave—Promotions—Crops Heretofore Raised in the Valley.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1865.

Another batch of deserters—mostly old soldiers—came within our lines yesterday, took the oath of allegiance and were sent north by railroad. The stories these men tell are in the main the same in all respects as hundreds have told before them this Winter; yet in the face of all the despondency manifested by those actively engaged in the Confederate service, or who have just escaped from the service, there are to be found in this community a few, who, like drowning men, catch at straws, and endeavor to make themselves believe that fortune, in some unaccountable way, will yet favor their cause; and thus they hope on against hope. The raid, by ROSSER, a few days ago, into Western Virginia, caused the Secessionists in this place to show their horns again, but their jubilation was only of short duration, as the real extent of the disaster was soon known. Gen. SHERIDAN, since that affair, has made a visit to that section of his military division, to examine the locality and inspect the troops, and I predict that there will be no more disasters to record in Western Virginia so long as Gen. SHERIDAN remains in command.

Col. EDWARDS, of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, who has been in command of this post for several months past, since the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, has been relieved, and Gen. FESSENDEN has assumed command. Col. EDWARDS gained hosts of friends while on duty here, particularly among the citizens, with whom he was brought in contact every day. His position was one of the most arduous and trying imaginable, made up as the population of this place is of a mixture of Unionists and Secessionists. The last of his administration was signalized by the return to their homes of the last of the citizens of the place who were sent to Fort McHenry just after the battle at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19. Among the number who have just returned are: Rev. WILLIAM EGGLESTON, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (South;) JOSEPH NEIL, a class-leader in the same church, and JOHN J. SMITH; and great was the rejoicing thereat among the citizens generally. The Methodist Episcopal Church South was closed at the commencement of the war, and never has been opened since, but the members of that denomination, or a majority of them, have worshipped in harmony together with the members of the North Society's Church. Indeed, in this town, the secession and Union residents have always got along well together, mingling together socially, and keeping their own secrets as a means of safety to themselves.

Gen. CUSTER left yesterday for the North, on a short leave of absence. He was accompanied by his wife, who has been on a visit here for several weeks past, and two members of his staff.

Staging is the best business carried on in this department at the present time. An enterprising gentleman runs a line of stages between Winchester and Stevenson's Station—a distance of four miles. He charges only the moderate sum of $1 50 for a passage each way, and is liberally patronized at that.

Some idea may be formed of the operations in this valley last Fall by the following figures, showing a portion of the crops raised heretofore in the counties now laid waste, a nearly depopulated, according to the last census there were raised in these counties about 3,000,000 bushels wheat, 500,000 bushels rye, 3,500,000 bushels corn, 2,000,000 bushels of oats, and there were about 30,000 slaves. At least two-thirds of the slaves are now free and the balance has been run off further South.

Col. KELLOGG, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been compelled to resign on account of physical disability. He is an accomplished officer, and his loss is deeply felt, not only in his own regiment, but throughout the whole brigade, of which he had command at the time his resignation was accepted. Col. KELLOGG holds a Captain's commission in the Third United States Cavalry, and has been detailed on ordnance duty at Springfield, Mass.

The following promotions have just been made in the Ninth New-York Cavalry: Sergt. E.P. Putnam, First Lieutenant Co. D; Sergt. W. H. Ralph, Second Lieutenant Co. K; Sergt. J. R. Dixon, Second Lieutenant Co. I; Sergt. W. J. Standish, Second Lieutenant Co. G.

The weather continues cold. E. A. PAUL.

The Missouri Constitutional Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Jan. 21.

The Convention passed yesterday in Committee of the Whole, by nearly a unanimous vote, the fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections of the Bill of Rights as follows: The fourth asserts that all political power is rested in and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and instituted for the good of the whole; the sixth, that this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union, and that all attempts, from whatever source, upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State; the seventh, that every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and no law or ordinance of this State in contravention thereof, can have any binding force. An ordinance has been introduced confiscating the property of rebels engaged in overt acts, and asking Congress to release the claim of the United States to confiscate rebel property to the State of Missouri.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 21.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed for Liverpool at 5:40 P. M.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 21—8:30 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Canada*. The weather is fine.

REBEL NEWS.

The Loss of Hood's Army—Military Changes—The Railroad Bridges and the Recent Freshets—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

From the Richmond *Whig* and *Examiner* of the 19th and 20th we take the following paragraphs:

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Intelligent officers from HOOD's army say its losses were much less than reported, and 8,000 will cover all the casualties during the campaign, and HOOD has plenty of artillery.

It is rumored in Richmond, in unofficial circles, that Gen. HOOD has been superseded by Gen. DICK TAYLOR.

Two monitors were sunk last night in this harbor, probably by torpedoes. They lie about 800 yards from Fort Sumter, toward Sullivan's Island. Their smoke-stacks only are visible.

The *Whig* has the following:

The resolutions of the rebel Senate, creating the office of Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the Confederacy, and recommending that Gen. JOHNSTON be reinstated, have been passed in that branch of the rebel Congress. This will, if carried into effect, make LEE the Commander-in-Chief of all the rebel armies.

The railroad bridge over the Oconee River, in Georgia, is reported finished, and passenger trains would soon pass over.

Hon. W. S. FOOTE had been released from custody by the Provost-Marshal of Fredericksburgh, and had arrived in Richmond. He would appear in the House yesterday.

The peace rumors that lately filled the air seem to have taken unto themselves wings, and flown away.

The Danville *Register* of Tuesday says that the trains would pass over the Piedmont Road to Greensboro the next day, the damage done to the track by the recent freshet having been repaired. The Roanoke Run was swollen during the late freshet to a greater extent than ever before known.

The bridge across the river at Weldon suffered extensive damage, over 70 feet having been carried away.

It is reported that SHERMAN had visited Columbia in disguise, and stopped at the Vicksburgh Hotel.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the George Cromwell.

The United States Mail Steamship *George Cromwell*, E. E. VAILL, commanding, from New-Orleans, La., Jan. 14, 1865, at 8 A. M., via Southwest Pass same day, at 3:30 P. M., with the mails, merchandise and passengers to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., arrived yesterday morning.

Thursday, Jan. 19, at 1:30 P. M., ten miles north by northeast from Cape Hatteras, passed United States transport-steamship *Arago*, with a schooner in tow, bound South.

The *George Cromwell* has experienced strong head winds and sea since passing Cape Hatteras.

PIRATES,

ATTEMPT TO SEIZE THE MORNING STAR.

We were informed last evening that the design of a band of rebel sympathizers to capture the steamship *Morning Star* was discovered and frustrated on Saturday last. A band of thirty armed desperadoes took passage on board the *Morning Star*, with the intention of seizing the ship on getting to sea, and running her to some neutral port. But unluckily for their plans, Col. HARAL ROBINSON, Provost-Marshal-General of the Department, got wind of the affair, and going on board in disguise, had ferreted them all out before reaching Fort Jackson.

At the latter place the ship was stopped, a guard of soldiers marched on board, and the villains made prisoners and confined in the fort. Considerable delay was occasioned the *Morning Star*, but she finally crossed the bar and went to sea in safety at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Col. ROBINSON is certainly entitled to the thanks of the whole community for the frustration of the designs of these would-be pirates.

From Fort Fisher.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, Capt. CHARLES W. PICKERING, arrived yesterday morning from Fort Fisher, via Fortress Monroe, in twenty-four hours.

List of officers per United States steamship *Vanderbilt*:

Capt. CHAS. W. PICKERING, A. V. St. Joseph, D. Daniels, Surgeon Joseph Wilson; Assistant-Surgeon, Luther M. Lyon; Acting Assistant Paymaster, James E. Tolfree; Acting Master, Louis F. Timmerman; Captain's Clerk, John S. Stodder; Paymaster's Clerk, H. V. Zimmerman; Acting Chief Engineer, J. Germaine, First Assistant, Wm. H. Golden; Second Assistants, William Wells, Anthony Williams; Third Assistants, John Hyslop, Martin Glennon, George Germaine, John O'Neil, Wm. Wright, Wm. H. Garrison; First Lieutenant Marines, William H. Parker; Acting Ensigns, A. P. Sampson, Elisha N. Snow; Acting Master's Mates, F. B. Atkinson, Edward Thompson, Jesse B. Strout, Ezra B. Pope, Edward Kearns; Boatswains, Jasper Coghlan, George Linan, Theodore H. Bishop.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 21.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

To incorporate the City Guaranty and Security Company.

To incorporate the Christopher-street Railroad Company of New-York.

For the establishment of a Metropolitan Sanitary District.

To incorporate the New-York Conservatory of Music.

Fire at St. Louis, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 20.

A destructive fire broke out last night at the building corner of Fourth and Olive streets, occupied by clothiers, hatters, &c. The total loss is estimated at $50,000, which is covered by insurance.

Provost-Marshal-General BAKER, of the Department of Missouri, orders that all orders and regulations from his office, imposing restrictions upon colored persons, as such, are hereby revoked.

From Sandwich Islands, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 20.

Honolulu dates to Dec. 4, say a very severe storm afflicted the Sandwich Islands in the fore part of the month, causing considerable damage to buildings in Honolulu. Very heavy rains fell during the month—38 inches in 12 days. The volcano of Kilauea was very active.

The overland mail brings New-York letters to Dec. 24, one day later than the steamers.

Railroad Disaster.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Jan. 20.

Yesterday morning two railroad cars, attached to an express train on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, was thrown off near Wellington by a broken rail. Fifteen persons were injured. None killed.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

A force of eight hundred men are on the eve of leaving Annapolis, for Savannah, to be employed in repairing the railroads uniting with that city.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—Before Judge BARNARD.—Henry J. Stevens and others *vs.* Wm. C. Jewett.—Action to recover $650, alleged to be due plaintiffs from defendant, who is more generally known as Colorado JEWETT. Some years since he ordered from the plaintiffs a steam engine, which was intended for the working of mines owned in Colorado by defendant. The engine was forwarded, according to directions, but it was claimed, on the part of the defence, that it had never been delivered. The plaintiffs contended that the delivery of the engine to an express company, by order of defendant, to be forwarded to him, was a virtual delivery, and they were not responsible for subsequent deception while in transit. Verdict for plaintiffs $850, including costs.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, MONDAY, JAN. 23.—Nos. 13, 80, 60, 6, 11, 38, 44, 52, 54, 75 79 98 99 100.

SHERMAN'S NEW MOVEMENT.

Later Reports from the Rebels at Charleston.

Is Branchville or Charleston Aimed At?

THE ENEMY "BEWILDERED AGAIN."

Rebel Reinforcements Arrived at Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The *National Intelligencer* has received Richmond journals of the 19th and 20th, from which the following interesting telegrams are taken:

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 15.

A heavy force of the enemy advanced from Beaufort, yesterday morning, against Pocotaligo, which place was evacuated last night by Gen. MCLAWS.

Refugees from Savannah report one corps of SHERMAN's army gone to Wilmington, and that the cotton in Savannah has been, or will be confiscated.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

After abandoning Pocotaligo, our forces took position behind the Combahee River. No further movement was made yesterday. The enemy is believed to be aiming at Branchville.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Deserters and prisoners report the force that advanced from Beaufort to consist of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, with little artillery or baggage trains, and that SHERMAN was moving by railroad with the remainder of his army, artillery trains, &c. They report also that Charleston is their destination.

The enemy advanced within two miles of Combahee yesterday, and then retired.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

We have nothing direct from Gen. WHEELER. One of the line officers who left from below MCBRIDE's brigade yesterday morning, reports that the enemy are still below. Deserters who have come in report that a corps had crossed at Port Royal. The courier says there was cavalry, artillery and infantry coming from Coosawatchie. The forces of the enemy are believed to be concentrating upon McPhersonville.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The enemy made a move in the direction of the Combahee River yesterday. It is believed to be nothing but a feint. All is quiet there to-day. There is nothing from any other point.

The *Whig* reports a destructive fire at Augusta, Ga., on Sunday night, burning over 400 bales of cotton. On Monday evening another fire occurred at Hamburgh, opposite Augusta, burning from 1,500 to 2,000 bales of cotton belonging to the rebel Government.

The *Examiner* of the 20th says:

"There have been some recent dispositions of troops (rebel) in the west and south, the details of which, at this time, it would be unadvisable to publish."

The Charleston *Mercury* states that a large number of reinforcements had arrived in that city.

INTERESTING FROM CANADA.

The Case of Burleigh—A Large British Naval Force Ordered to the Lakes.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Jan. 21.

The course taken in regard to BURLEIGH is recommittal to prison. The court informs the Governor-General of the decision, his Excellency alone being able to order extradition. Before this is done, the prisoner's counsel will probably get a writ of habeas corpus, and the case will be brought before the full Court of Common Pleas or Queen's Bench, or any single Judge of those courts. If the judgment already given is wrong, BURLEIGH will be released; if right, he will be recommitted to await the Governor's order of extradition. Should the Judge's order release the prisoner, which is considered most improbable, BURLEIGH would probably be immediately rearrested for violation of the neutrality laws. If the judgment is confirmed, the prisoner's extradition will be ordered by the Governor, though the friends of the prisoner talk of appealing to the Privy Council of England; but it is said the decision of the court here will be final.

The *Leader* of to-day says the British Government have ordered thirty gunboats, carrying 3,500 trained men, to be sent out from England to the lakes, and that they will probably be here as soon as navigation opens.

RETURN OF MR. BLAIR TO RICHMOND.

He is Provided with a Safe Conduct for Peace Commissioners.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The *Bulletin* says:

"A letter has been received in Philadelphia from a prominent gentleman in Washington, who says that FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., returns to Richmond with full authority from President LINCOLN to give a safe conduct to Washington for Peace Commissioners from JEFFERSON DAVIS. Mr. BLAIR is expected to be in Richmond this evening.

Our Relations with Sweden and Norway.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

Baron DE WETTERSTADT, who heretofore represented as Minister Resident the Government of Sweden and Norway in the United States, has been received by the President as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The Baron said:

"In thus elevating his legation in America to the first rank of the diplomatic hierarchy, the King has been influenced by the desire of offering to this country a special mark of his esteem and of his sympathy, and to manifest the importance which he attaches to cementing and bringing still closer the relations of cordial friendship which have subsisted between his kingdom and the United States."

The President thus replied:

"My memory does not recall an instance of disagreement between Sweden and the United States. Your predecessor was most agreeable in his intercourse with this Government, and I greet you with the same good feeling which was entertained for him while he resided with us. The consideration which your Government has manifested by raising the rank of its mission here is acknowledged with sincere satisfaction. You may be assured that on my part every occasion will be improved to exhibit the sincere desire which this Government entertains for the prosperity and welfare of the Government and Kingdom of Sweden and Norway."

Relief for Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 21.

HENRY SIMONS has given, free of charge, the use of the clipper brig *Samuel Welsh*, 3,000 barrels capacity, to convey supplies to Savannah for the sufferers there.

THE ORIGIN OF HUMAN RACES.

THE ORIGIN OF HUMAN RACES AND THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN. Deduced from the Theory of "Natural Selection," by ALFRED R. WALLACE, Esq., F. Z. S. London: 1864.

"NATURAL SELECTION"—a poetic name for a scientific law, which was so happily conceived as to stamp itself forever on the human memory. And yet the words do not describe the Law. In fact, they convey a false impression of it. It is not implied by the expression that Nature is selecting or intelligently improving her various breeds or stocks. The words merely describe a mode of operation in the natural world—a law the source of which, science does not in any way pronounce upon, any more than in regard to any other natural law.

Another somewhat figurative description of the Principle, would be "The Perpetuation of favored races in the struggle for existence," and a more matter-of-fact but closer definition, "The Transmission and Accumulation of minute profitable changes through long courses of time, and their perpetuation by Inheritance."

The hypothesis of Natural Selection as a theory of origin, is a question lying somewhat out of the field of science, and is open to many serious objections, yet as an hypothesis, it may be said to be the best thus far presented. But, as a Theory throwing light on the classification of nature, and furnishing a clew in innumerable tangled and difficult fields of investigation, it may be fairly claimed to be one of the most valuable ever offered to the human mind. The promulgation of the law of Natural Selection was a definite step in the mental progress of the race. Though but a few years since its utterance, one cannot take up an English book in any branch of natural science, without seeing clearly its profound effects on the method of investigation.

A priori modes of research, idealistic views of nature, theories of exceptional or abnormal or supernatural events are all dropped and a proved, constantly acting material cause is presented, or is searched for, in all the changes of the natural world. The reasoning is continually from the small effects, and causes which we know, to the larger events which we cannot so thoroughly know; and in the careful philosophical habit of the originator of the theory, keeping closely upon *facts*, investigations are patiently seeking for the Law which is to bind all those apparently unconnected phenomena together.

In the pamphlet before us, Mr. WALLACE, though a cotemporaneous discoverer with Mr. DARWIN, of the Principle of Natural Selection, has the singular modesty to speak of the theory as DARWIN'S, and never to allude to his own share in the ingenious hypothesis.

The application of Natural Selection to the physical formation of human races, has already been made familiar to American readers, and the principle must hereafter be accepted by all who maintain the original unity of the human family. No other theory so readily accounts for the formation of human races. Indeed, when the efficiency of this law has been accepted in regard to so many classes of animals and vegetables, its application to man follows almost of necessity and could hardly meet with an objection among candid investigators.

The only condition needed, is *Time*, which all recent discoveries in archæology and geology agree in affording, to an almost unlimited extent.

Mr. WALLACE, however, in the present essay, has some novel and most ingenious suggestions to offer in regard to this law of Natural Selection, which we almost despair of presenting in the space allowed, but which we will at least endeavor to lay clearly before our readers.

We will assume that the American public is familiar with the reasonings on the mode in which natural selection affects animals, and, therefore, will omit Mr. WALLACE'S admirably clear *resumé* of the operations of this great law. The question which next arises to his mind, is, Is there any cause which takes man out of the powerful sway of this Principle, and prevents the successive mutations to which lower animals are subject?"

Our author believes that there is, and that in this cause, lies the explanation of the primeval change in a most remote antiquity of man into varieties, and also of the subsequent permanence of these varieties.

The great causes of the powerful action of natural selection upon animals, he believes to be "their self-dependence, individual isolation," and want of the mental and moral faculties of man.

"With an animal," says Mr. WALLACE, "a slight injury, a temporary illness, will often end in death, because it leaves the individual powerless against its enemies. If a herbivorous animal is a little sick and has not fed well for a day or two, and the herd is then pursued by a beast of prey, our poor invalid inevitably falls a victim. So in a carnivorous animal, the least deficiency of vigor prevents its capturing food, and it soon dies of starvation. There is, as a general rule, no mutual assistance between adults, which enables them to tide over a period of sickness. Neither is there any division of labor; each must fulfill *all* the conditions of its existence, and, therefore, "Natural Selection" keeps all up to a pretty uniform standard.

But in man, as we now behold him, this is different. He is social and sympathetic. In the rudest tribes the sick are assisted, at least with food; less robust health and vigor than the average, does not entail death. Neither does the want of perfect limbs or other organs produce the same effects as among animals. Some division of labor takes place; the swiftest hunt, the less active fish or gather fruits; food is to some extent exchanged or divided. The action of natural selection is, therefore, checked; the weaker, the dwarfish, those of less active limbs, or less piercing eyesight, do not suffer the extreme penalty which falls upon animals so defective.

In proportion as these physical characteristics become of less importance, mental and moral qualities will have increasing influence on the well-being of the race. Capacity for acting in concert, for protection, and for the acquisition of food and shelter; sympathy, which leads all in turn to assist each other; the sense of right, which checks depredations upon our fellows; the decrease of the combative and destructive propensities; self-restraint in present appetites, and that intelligent foresight which prepares for the future, are all qualities that from their earliest appearance must have been for the benefit of each community, and would, therefore, have become the subjects of "natural selection." For it is evident that such qualities would be for the well-being of man; would guard him against external enemies, against internal dissensions, and against the effects of inclement seasons and impending famine, more surely than could any merely physical modification. Tribes in which such mental and moral qualities were predominant, would

therefore, have an advantage in the struggle for existence over other tribes in which they were less developed, would live and maintain their numbers, while the others would decrease and finally succumb.

Again, when any slow changes of physical geography or of climate make it necessary for an animal to alter its food, its clothing, or its weapons, it can only do so by a corresponding change in its own bodily structure and internal organization. If a larger or more powerful beast is to be captured and devoured, as when a carnivorous animal which has hitherto preyed on sheep is obliged from their decreasing numbers to attack buffaloes, it is only the strongest who can hold, those with most powerful claws and formidable canine teeth, that can struggle with and overcome such an animal. Natural selection immediately comes into play, and by its action these organs gradually become adapted to their new requirements. But man, under similar circumstances, does not require longer nails or teeth, greater bodily strength or swiftness. He makes sharper spears or a better bow, or he constructs a cunning pitfall, or combines in a hunting party to circumvent his new prey. The capacities which enable him to do this are what he requires to be strengthened, and these will therefore, be gradually modified by "natural selection," while the form and structure of his body will remain unchanged. So when a glacial epoch comes on, some animals must acquire warmer fur, or a covering of fat, or else die of cold. Those best clothed by nature are, therefore, preserved by natural selection. Man, under the same circumstances, will make himself warmer clothing and build better houses; and the necessity of doing this will react upon his mental organization and social condition—will advance them, while his natural body remains naked as before. * * * *

Thus man, by the mere capacity of clothing himself, and making weapons and tools, has taken away from nature the power of changing the external form and structure which she exercises over all other animals. As the competing races by which they are surrounded, the climate, the vegetation, or the animals which serve them for food, are slowly changing, they must undergo a corresponding change in their structure, habits and constitution, to keep them in harmony with the new conditions—to enable them to live and maintain their numbers. But man does this by means of his intellect alone, which enables him, with an unchanged body, still to keep in harmony with the changing universe.

From the time, therefore, when the social and sympathetic feelings came into active operation, and the intellectual and moral faculties became fairly developed, man would cease to be influenced by "natural selection" in his physical form and structure; as an animal he would remain almost stationary; the changes of the surrounding universe would cease to have upon him that powerful modifying effect which it exercises over other parts of the organic world. But from the moment that his body became stationary, his mind would become subject to those very influences from which his body had escaped; every slight variation in his mental and moral nature which should enable him better to guard against adverse circumstances, and combine for mutual comfort and protection, would be preserved and accumulated; the better and higher specimens of our race would therefore increase and spread, the lower and more brutal would give way and successively die out, and that rapid advancement of mental organization would occur which has raised the very lowest races of man so far above the brutes, (although differing so little from some of them in physical structure,) and, in conjunction with scarcely perceptible modifications of form, has developed the wonderful intellect of the Germanic races. * * * *

If these views are correct; if, in proportion, as man's social, moral and intellectual faculties become developed, his physical structure would cease to be affected by the operation of "natural selection, we have a most important clue to the Origin of Races. For it will follow, that those striking and constant peculiarities which mark the great divisions of mankind, could not have been produced and rendered permanent after the action of this power had become transferred from physical to mental variations. They must, therefore, have existed since the very infancy of the race; they must have originated at a period when man was gregarious, but scarcely social, with a mind perceptive but not reflective, ere any sense of right or feelings of sympathy had been developed in him.

By a powerful effort of the imagination, it is just possible to perceive him at that early epoch, existing as a single homogeneous race without the faculty of speech, and probably inhabiting some tropical region. He would be still subject, like the rest of the organic world, to the action of "natural selection," which would retain his physical form and constitution in harmony with the surrounding universe. He must have been even then a dominant race, spreading widely over the warmer regions of the earth as it then existed, and in agreement with what we see in the case of other dominant species, gradually becoming modified in accordance with local conditions. As he ranged further from his original home, and became exposed to greater extremes of climate, to greater changes of food, and had to contend with new enemies, organic and inorganic, useful variations in his constitution would be selected and rendered permanent, and would, on the principles of "correlation of growth," be accompanied by corresponding external physical changes. Thus arose those striking characteristics and special modifications which still distinguished the chief races of mankind. The red, black, yellow, or blushing white skin; the straight, the curly, the woolly hair; the scanty or abundant beard; the straight or oblique eyes; the various forms of the pelvis, the cranium and other parts of the skeleton.

But while these changes had been going on, his mental devlopement had correspondingly advanced, and had now reached that condition in which it began powerfully to influence his whole existence, and would, therefore, become subject to the irresistible action of "natural selection." This action would rapidly give the ascendancy to mind: speech would probably now be first developed, leading to a still further advance of the mental faculties, and from that moment man, as regards his physical form, would remain almost stationary. The art of making weapons, division of labor, anticipation of the future, restraint of the appetites, moral, social and sympathetic feelings, would now have a preponderating influence on his well-being, and would therefore be that part of his nature on which "natural selection" would most powerfully act; and we should thus have explained that wonderful persistence of mere physical characteristics, which is the stumbling-block of those who advocate the unity of mankind.

* * * * * * *

If the views I have here endeavored to sustain have any foundation, they give us a new argument for placing man apart, as not only the head and culminating point of the grand series of organic nature, but as in some degree a new and distinct order of being. From those infinitely remote ages, when the first rudiments of organic life appeared upon the earth, every plant and every animal has been subject to one great law of physical change. As the earth has gone through its grand cycles of geological, climatal and organic progress, every form of life has been subject to its irresistible action, and has been continually, but imperceptibly, moulded in such new shapes as would preserve their harmony with the ever-changing universe. No living thing could escape this law of its being; none could remain unchanged and live, amid the universal change around it.

At length, however, there came into existence a being in whom that subtle force we term *mind*, became of greater importance than his mere bodily structure. Though with a naked and unprotected body, *this* gave him clothing against the varying inclemencies of the seasons. Though unable to compete with the deer in swiftness, or with the wild bull in strength, *this* gave him weapons with which to capture or overcome both. Though less capable than most other animals of living on the herbs and the fruits that unaided nature supplies, this wonderful faculty taught him to govern and direct nature to his own benefit, and make her produce food for him when and where he pleased. From the moment when the first skin was used as a covering, when the first rude spear was formed to assist in the chase, the first seed sown or shoot planted, a grand Revolution was effected in nature; a revolution which, in all the previous ages of the earth's history, had no parallel, for a being had arisen who was no longer necessarily subject to change with the changing universe—a being who was, in some degree, superior to nature, inasmuch as he knew how to control and regulate her action, and could keep himself in harmony with her, not by a change in body, but by an advance of mind. * * *

Briefly, then, to recapitulate the argument: in two distinct ways has man escaped the influence of those laws which have produced unceasing change in the animal world. By his superior intellect he is enabled to provide himself with clothing and weapons, and by cultivating the soil to obtain a constant supply of congenial food. This renders it unnecessary for his body, like those of the lower animals, to be modified in accordance with changing conditions—to gain a warm natural covering, to acquire more powerful teeth or claws, or to become adapted to obtain and digest new kinds of food, as circumstances may require. By his superior sympathetic and moral feelings, he becomes fitted for the social state; he ceases to plunder the weak and helpless of his tribe; he shares the game which he has caught with less active or less fortunate hunters, or exchanges it for weapons which even the sick or the deformed can fashion; he saves the sick and wounded from death, and thus the power which leads to the rigid destruction of all animals who cannot in every respect help themselves, is prevented from acting on him.

This most ingenious and original theory will be startling to many minds, not accustomed to these reasonings.

To suppose a far-distant period in the Eocene and Miocene ages, in which the physical man existed in a semi-human condition, resembling physically the present man in many respects, but into whom the mysterious power of Soul had not been breathed, and therefore without mind enough to resist changes, is a most daring, not to say incredible, Hypothesis. Yet it certainly must be confessed to answer some of the conditions of a sound Hypothesis; it explains groups of facts which before were widely separated and hardly capable of explanation. It presents a cause for the great physical differences of human races, and for the apparently contradictory fact, that within our historical knowledge, they seldom change to any considerable degree; it shows us how man originally could be a homogeneous race, and yet why he presents at this time such apparently distinct races; it recognizes the intellectual and moral gap which separates man from the brutes, and at the same time accounts for the striking physical resemblances between them; for, according to this theory, during the long periods in which animals were undergoing great modifications, so as to constitute distinct species, or even genera, man's *body* must have been specifically the same, while his *brain* and *head* would have been modified equally with the changes of animals, thus justifying the latest classifications of OWEN and DANA, making the human head and brain the distinctive basis for placing man in a separate sub-order of mammalia. This Theory also presents the only plausible supposition we remember to have seen of the *mode* of human development. The moment it is presented to the mind, it strikes one as picturing the necessary process through which human races must have been formed, and by which they must forever be continually developed, leaving out of view the more intangible and spiritual influences which do not come under the consideration of Science.

The great law of *the Preservation of favored races in the struggle for life*, must govern all future history as it has governed all past.

Under the action of Natural Selection, man's higher faculties must be continually more adapted to the conditions of external nature, and of the social state, and gain the advantage over the lower and more destructive faculties; or in other words, the higher Races—the more intellectual and moral—must, in the immense periods of geological time, displace the lower and more degraded, and gain the day in that "struggle for existence," which is to last for countless ages.

With this theory, Science alone without Revelation, would teach the probability of an immensely distant but certain perfectioning of the human family—a probability which would be vastly strengthened by bringing into the problem, the supernatural influences of Christianity.

There is nothing in Mr. WALLACE's hypothesis which need shock the religious mind. The action of a Divine cause is as much shown in laws of nature as in miraculous events. Natural selection is as much an evidence of Deity as any other great intelligent contrivance of the universe.

Mr. WALLACE also apparently believes that there was a period or occasion in which a new and mysterious Power was thrown into the world by some higher agency—even the power of the *human Mind*—modifying henceforth all the laws of the natural world.

Ingenious as is the theory, we cannot profess ourselves as satisfied with it; as indeed no theory probably could cover all the facts in question.

One great objection to our mind is, that the hypothesis offers more than "a sufficient cause" for the facts.

Mr. WALLACE ought to follow the careful method of the Darwinian school, and reason alone from the facts which are known. If a small variation can be shown in a human race within a few hundred years, long after that race had passed the barbarous limit which he places to the physical change of man, he will be ready to admit that much greater changes could occur in much longer courses of time. Even admitting that Mind does not preserve its possessor from extreme change, and that animals have varied from the want of this conservative power far more than men, yet the slight variations which form the human races, might easily have been formed, since—for instance, the drift-period within the last 30,000 years—without going back millions to the Miocene. And, once admitting the inbreathing of mind from a Higher Power, it would be as probable that it were inspired into a human being, a medium form between all present known races, as into a semi-human form. The facts known require nothing more than the historical Adam, put back in the Quaternary period.

Let us consider briefly some of the facts which should be at the basis of Mr. WALLACE's theory.

We have abundant instances of human variation within the historical period. There has been, even in this country, within two hundred years, a slight change from the English type; the form has become more angular and muscular, the complexion darker, and the face longer and thinner. The "intellectual and moral powers" of the Anglo-American have not been deficient, and yet they have not preserved him from variation; he, at least, has not "had too much mind to change."

In Europe, one stock—the Finnish—has produced the handsomest tribe (the Magyars) and the ugliest (the Laps) of that hemisphere. Under the long and imperceptible workings of climate, temperature, water and food, these races must have varied, and the changes were so gradual, that the degree of intellect they possessed, did not guard them against this influence. Again, the Aryan, or Indo-European family, is regarded by scholars as indubitably of one origin, yet it presents types as divergent as the Hindoo or Norwegian, which must have originated within the historical period, and as their languages show, long after even a savage condition.

On taking smaller groups, we see in East Afghanistan, for instance, brown Afghans, and light with blue eyes and brown hair in the west; dark Hindoos in Ceylon, and blonde in the Himalaya: blonde Arabs in Armenia, and Black on the Jordan. Here has been a variation, uncounted ages since the subjects of it were possessed with mind and had "developed speech" or manifested "a sense of right" and "a feeling of sympathy."

We hear from M. D'ABBADIE that the Abyssinians have a word to express "the growing black," which is a change greater than the mere tanning of the skin.

M. LEFEBVRE also notices a change of color and skin in men and animals in Abyssinia, according to the season.

Portuguese colonists, according to DURAND, in Cachaux, West Africa, have become very black mulattoes, and a great change in their complexion is testified to, even when they are of pure blood, on the Cape de Verd Islands, the coast of Guiana and in Batavia and Bombay, (See WAIZ *Anthropologie*.)

But all that we need claim to a Darwinian investigator, is that small changes are known to occur, within the historical period, in the physical types of different races; and then we present to him, among the different tribes of man, continual gradations shading off into one another, of all physical peculiarities, as hair, color, features, facial outline, form, size and structure. The fact of no great changes having been *seen* within the historical period, is to a "Darwinian" of no moment. He presents us small changes, gradually accumulating under the power of the principle of Inheritance. Within the periods which man knows, he shows us the imperceptible gradations now existing between human varieties: he merely requires a short geological period—some 20,000 or 30,000 years—under the action of causes well known, to produce all the existing races of men. There is no necessity of going back to the Miocene period.

Supposing a medium variety between the present human varieties, existing in the time of the Quaternary, and with only the moral and intellectual faculties of barbarians or children, and under Natural Selection we could easily see how varieties or races would soon be transmitted, and how the principle of Inheritance would soon perpetuate them. This power, together with the influence of mind, (as Mr. WALLACE has so ingeniously demonstrated,) would fix and render permanent human variations, in distinction from the great variations to which animals are subject.

It must be remembered that there are "profitable features"—that is, changes which render his continued existence more probable—in man's physical system, as well as unprofitable, which are so slight or imperceptible that his mind does not take cognizance of them. Thus, the gradual dying out of the blonde members of a tribe emigrating to a hot or low locality, and the surviving of the dark or brown-complexioned, might never be noticed or guarded against, and a brown variety be perpetuated, even when the subjects had "mind enough" to resist change. So the formation of a short, obese, degraded race, like the Esquimaux, might take place from the influence of climate and food, however much their "moral and intellectual faculties" might work against it.

With all these objections to this theory of Mr. WALLACE, we must, however, in conclusion, chronicle our admiration of its ingenuity, its clearness of statement and philosophical spirit.

C. L. B.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Nashville as Muddy—The Roads Resisting Thomas's Pursuit—The Soldier's Friends in Need—Sanitary Supplies—The Christian Commission as Furnishing Intellectual Food—The Union State Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1865.

If there be any city in America, as muddy as Nashville, in this fourth winter of the rebellion, I should like to know where it is. I emphasize the period, for the rebellion has much to answer for, for the present frightful accumulations of filth, making side-walks, streets, lanes, alleys, yards, look something like a certain phase of the ocean as seen by the "ancient mariner" from the deck of his haunted ship.

Nothing has been done to Nashville for three years beyond what the necessity of the moment, demanded to improve its ways. These ways therefore, as all enterprising city authorities know well, must be very bad indeed. The vast numbers of soldiers, tarrying here or tramping through, all the time, with clouds of horses, mules, beef cattle, and multitudinous lumbering wheels, rolling from morning till night gullying and corduroying the streets in every direction, have conspired to mar and mutilate sidewalk and pavement not only, but to swell and deepen the mud, which, when the little snow we sometimes get has melted, and rain falls for hours as is the case today, makes this sometime seemly town a mire, and the folks driven to walk abroad, look like Christian and Pliable, as they struggled out of the slough of despond.

This is a long sentence, though clearer I hope than the subject of it. But I must say one thing more about the mud before leaving it. If we, in a paved city, feel the present infliction so annoying, not to say distressing, how must our brave noble fellows have felt it while pursuing the routed HOOD toward the Tennessee? Several days continuously, since the 17th December, when the pursuit fairly began, heavy rains fell, making the roads in a terrible condition. Those who have not been with the army can form but an imperfect conception of what the Southern country, saturated with floods in midwinter is, and of the mighty toil and hardship of marching battalions. The pursuit is said in certain quarters to have been slow. HOOD ought not to have been suffered to get over the Tennessee, his doing so evinces a want of alertness and vigor in the conquering pursuers, or in the chief, controlling his soldiers' movements. Yes, and how easy for people to pass flippant censures sitting at their ease afar and knowing little of the real situation. THOMAS' pursuit, though not wholly successful, was yet the most vigorous and successful that the war has thus far shown. Numbers of prisoners, with wagons, guns and various other spoil, attested the energy with which our army followed in the track of the flying foe. To have captured HOOD's whole force would no doubt have been a glorious climax to the brilliant meeting at Nashville. But the capture of an entire army after a battle is a feat which history does not often record. The attempt even to break a defeated army, as at Antietam and Gettysburgh might probably have been done, has not, during this war, been seriously made before. THOMAS made the attempt and succeeded, so far as to push HOOD's army back to and over the Tennessee, in the condition of a rabble. His achievement is an advance upon what has been done, or rather not done, by others in like circumstances. He [illegible] he could, and did it nobly and well, and a grateful country will not fail to honor him as he deserves.

In this muddy, dreary, wintry time the great benevolent Commissions have a world of useful work to do. Both the Sanitary and Christian Commissions have rendered signal service to our soldiers, made sufferers by the recent heavy battles here. Their agents were found in all places where the wounded were found, furnishing restoratives and articles needed at the critical moment, and rendering a ministry of personal care and attention, whose value it would be hard to overstate.

As the army moved on in pursuit of HOOD, they followed closely in its wake, watching for fresh subjects on whom to exercise their kindly and benign offices. Large supplies of under-clothing, as well as of such comforts as the poor soldier who faints by the way most needs, were forwarded from here to Franklin and Columbia, cheering the hearts of those reached and succored all along the way. Surely the world will bless the rebellion for thus at least teaching it, as it never was taught before, the worth and heavenliness of the charity that makes even the blood-dyed path of contending armies bright with beneficent deeds.

The Sanitary Rooms on Nashville Square are a place of great resort for the soldiers quartered around the city, and those able to leave the hospitals. They are fond of being put into communication with their friends at home, by receiving something sent from the North. A garment thus sent seems to suit them better than one furnished by Government—an edible they like better than their usual, seldom varied provision. There are certain of the "boys" to whose taste no sanitary article comes amiss. Long living on "hard tack" and bacon, with occasional forced abstinence from even this, has made them omniverous. They will discuss, if attainable, with equal relish, pickles and fruit preserves, pie and pepper-sauce, sourkrout, codfish, dried apples, turnips, catsup, blackberry cordial, etc. This last is a great sanitary article, countless boxes being sent from the North to the soldiers. Its speciality is anti-diuretic, and being prepared with cloves, spices, &c., is quite pleasant to the palate and, medicinally, really efficacious. The soldiers like it hugely, and take it when they can get it, seeming to regard it as good for almost anything, from simple hoarseness up to typhoid pneumonia. An Ohio regiment, lying near, was allowed, the other day, being rather needier than usual, to choose such articles from the Sanitary stores, on a limited scale, as the men might fancy most, to comfort them. They carried off some sixty bottles of blackberry cordial, holding a quart each, a quantity large enough for the use of Xenophon's "Immortal Ten Thousand", after the wild honey had given them griping and nausea.

A soldier, on another day, coming into the rooms, asked the colored servant, *sotto voce*, "Where must a feller be sick to get some of that?" pointing to some of the cordial on a shelf. "Dunno," said Cuffee, "somewhar on his stumick, I 'spose." "Well, I'm sick right there," responded the U. S. V., "so jest ask the boss to hand me over a bottle." Applications to the commission for articles are multitudinous and incessant. Great care is necessary to discriminate the really deserving and needy from others. Mistakes are sometimes made; but after every deduction is fairly put down, the amount of benefit that our brave soldiers, in want of necessary supplies, receive from the commission, is immense. If it could be expressed by figures, it would extort from all wonder, as well as delight and praise.

The Christian Commission, over and above the physical aid it renders freely and constantly to the needy soldiers, provides comfort for the spirit, and food for the mind. It is very popular among our soldiers here, as I believe it is everywhere. Its commodious rooms on Cherry-street are seen thronged all the day with the bronzed and stalwart, as well as the convalescing soldiers, gathered there, to read the various journals, secular and religious, furnished for their benefit, and to write letters to expectant friends, the materials all ready to their hands, with stamps added to free the soldier from all expense. This was a happy thought of the Commissioner and a vastly useful charity. The camps around Nashville, as well as the army itself, with the various hospitals, are regularly supplied with religious reading from the same freely flowing fountain.

The mass of reading matter for this purpose, reaching the rooms here almost daily, is prodigious. Several of the most useful and popular monthlies, such as the *Atlantic*, the *Eclectic*, *Harper's Magazine*, the *Continental*, and the *U. S. Service Magazine*, also come regularly, and are sold to soldiers at the publishers' lowest prices, being 50 per cent. less than the news-rooms here afford them. The *Atlantic* is sold for 15 cents, the *Eclectic* for 25 cents, and so on. The cover of each number furnished by the Commission, has a printed placard, such as this posted upon it:

"The *Atlantic Monthly* is bought of the publishers at 16 cents, transported by Adams' Express Company free; sold at our rooms and by distributors at 15 cents; but only to the army, and in single numbers.—*U. S. Christian Commission.*"

In addition to this, the commission has furnished a small library, consisting of 125 volumes, selected with care and judgment, and adapted to interest as well as instruct. The collection is miscellaneous, and while not composed of books strictly religious, has no volume in it designed to afford the reader nothing more than a little amusement. A neat book-case, with a register accompanies the books, each, with its contents, costing about $75. About sixty of these libraries have been distributed to the camps and hospitals of this department. Where a hospital has a reading-room, the commission furnishes it with the monthlies referred to gratuitously. Such is the enlightened Christian enterprise of this noble charity. Its character is shown by its fruits. Well does it deserve the popularity which is sure to attend it wherever its works are known.

The Union State Convention, called for the 8th inst., the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, met on the 9th, at the Capitol. A very large representation was present from all parts of the State. East Tennessee alone having upwards of 150 delegates on the ground, and the whole number of delegates reporting at the afternoon session of Monday being 523. Col. SAMUEL R. ROGERS, of Knox, was chosen permanent Chairman, a gentleman bearing a striking resemblance, in form, face and expression, to President LINCOLN. I like to compliment a staunch Union Tennessean when I can. The object of the convention is an important one, looking to nothing less than the restoring of the State Government and the modification of the constitution to suit circumstances and the demands of the age. No doubt the State machinery will soon be in working order again, and when it does work the friction of slavery will no more arrest or disturb the mighty wheels as they roll.

Though this is the third day of the session, nothing of moment has been accomplished by the convention, beyond the appointment of committees, and the reading and referring of resolutions, with no little desultory discussion, which at times has not been as harmonious as all lovers of the Union would like to see. Some local jealousy between East and West Tennessee will betray itself at intervals, but beyond doubt, everything will result harmoniously and auspiciously to the interests of the State and country. Parson BROWNLOW and HORACE MAYNARD are both here. East Tennessee goes as a unit for the former for Governor, when a new one comes to be elected or appointed. And from all present indications, I have little doubt that Gov. JOHNSON's successor, will be the editor of the Knoxville *Whig and Rebel Ventilator*.

C. V. S.

FROM ILLINOIS.

Legislative Affairs—Repeal of the "Black Laws"—Treatment of Rebel Prisoners at Rock Island—The State Normal School.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

The excitement attending the short, but warm Senatorial canvass, having subsided, our Legislature has gone to work in earnest. Petitions for the repeal of the "Black Laws" continues to pour in. One signed by over 5,000 came up from Adams county a few days ago—a county which in 1862 gave nearly 2,000 Democratic majority. These infamous enactments are doomed—there is no mistake about it. An attempt is being made to regulate and reduce the fares upon the railroads of this State. A bill has been introduced to put the limit at three cents per mile. It is now from four to six. But it has ever been found rather hard work to legislate against the interests of such powerful corporations, and probably the bill will not pass. A bill is before the House to allow our soldiers in the field to vote, also to incorporate the "Grant Seminary," and appropriate $100,000 toward its endowment, for the purpose of educating the orphans of our deceased soldiers. It is proposed to dispose of the Congressional grant for agricultural education by organizing three colleges for this purpose, one in the northern, one in the central, and one in the southern section of this State. A bill has passed the Senate to pay all State officers in gold or its equivalent.

The removal of Gen. BUTLER created quite a profound sensation here, where everybody but Copperheads believe in him fully.

TREATMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS.

I observe that considerable notice has been taken of a letter purporting to be written from Chicago, by a "Union lady," and published in the New-York *Daily News*, giving a horrible account of the treatment of the rebel prisoners at Rock Island, in this State. There are two reasons why, in the first instance, this publication should have been treated as unworthy of notice. Its appearance in the *News* was *prima facie* evidence of its falsity; and, then, no Union man or woman would have selected that paper as a medium through which to reach the public. It was doubtless a concoction in the editoral-room of the *News*, got up in the service of the rebels, to palliate [illegible] and to counteract the effects abroad of the facts which have been published in this regard.

That the whole thing is a base coinage, it is needless to say. There is evidence enough to prove this. I saw a chaplain of one of our regiments stationed there, on Saturday. He says that the rations are the same as those received by our own soldiers, with the exception, of some few "delicacies," which have been recently cut off. Several of us went down to Camp Douglas a few evenings since, to organize a division of the Sons of Temperance among the O. R. C. We spoke to one of the officers of this report about starving prisoners; whereupon, he showed us some of the prisoners' rations, and said they were the same in all the prisons. They consisted of fourteen ounces of pork or fresh beef, ten ounces of flour, or sixteen ounces of soft bread, or eighteen ounces hard bread, with beans, potatoes, rice, hominy, soap, vinegar and salt—the usual quantity to every 100 rations.

In assisting to dispense the charities of our citizens to the families of our soldiers who are left in want, while fathers and husbands are fighting the battles of freedom and a republican Government, I have found them with far less than this. They would gladly exchange rations with these much-abused rebel prisoners, and so would thousands of others in all our cities. The publication in the *News*, and its object and motive, were simply infernal, and the editor deserves a drum-head court-martial and a swift execution for his pains.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution, which is located at Bloomington, is in a highly prosperous condition, although its financial management is somewhat under a cloud, and a committee of investigation has been ordered by the Legislature. There are 593 pupils in attendance, who are pursuing a course preparatory to becoming teachers. The course of instruction is thorough, and embraces all those things which are essential in an accomplished and successful education. The buildings are ample, having cost some $200,000. This is the best institution of the kind in the West, and I doubt whether it is excelled anywhere in the whole country. It is doing much for the cause of general education in all the Northwest in finished teachers instructed in their profession for our common schools.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The opening of the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair in this city, has been postponed to the latter part of May. It was originally designed to open it on the 22d of February. Many things have intervened to prevent.

The project of tunneling Chicago River for a road-way has at length taken a tangible shape. At the last meeting of the council, an ordinance was passed for the construction of a tunnel at Washington-street, to cost $200,000. The entrances to the tunnel are to be a block east and a block west of the river. There are to be two roadways and two foot-tracks.

Another project is on foot for purifying Chicago River, which, by the way, is nothing but a bayou, with a slight, almost imperceptible current. It receives and retains all the sewerage of the city, as well as the offal and drainage from innumerable slaughter-houses. A bill has been drawn, raising a commission with power to construct a canal 100 feet wide, from the mouth of the Calamet River to the south bank of the Chicago River, a distance of several miles, at a cost of $1,800,000. for the purpose of creating a current by the use of pumps.

A heavy fire occurred on Saturday noon, destroying CROSKEY & SHUFELDT's distillery on South Water-street. Loss, $75,000; insured for about $45,000.

A suit involving large consequences has just been commenced in the United States District Court in this city. It is brought by JULIUS WADSWORTH, of New-York, on behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Company, praying that the consolidation with the Northeastern may be broken up. In his bill of complaint Mr. W. sets forth that the G. & C. U. R. R. was the first railroad constructed from Chicago, and the first of any importance in Illinois. On June 2, 1864, it was in successful operation, and its stock and bonds were considered reliable investments. Its net earnings per mile for the fiscal year 1863 were $3,675 98. Its revenues would soon have surpassed those of any railroad in the Northwest. In 1853, to complete its road, the company borrowed $2,000,000. Bonds were issued and a first mortgage executed. JULIUS WADSWORTH and ALLEN S. ROBBINS, of New-York, were appointed trustees. The property of the road was conveyed in trust to secure the bondholders, who deem it their duty to preserve intact the road and its revenues. A confirmatory mortgage was subsequently executed, in conformity with the charter, stipulating that all property thereafter acquired should be held liable to pay said first mortgage. The pretended consolidation most seriously impairs the value and security of said bonds.

On June 4 the Directors of the Galena road fraudulently transferred to the Northwestern road the property of the said Galena road, since which date the Galena has been operated by and for the sole benefit of the Northwestern road. The consolidation was effected without the consent of the trustees or bondholders. The directors of a road are merely the trustees of the stockholders, and have no power to alienate the property or rights of the road. The charter of the Galena gives no right to consolidate; neither does any general or special law of the State of Illinois. Long prior to its maturity the sinking fund of the Galena road would liquidate its indebtedness.

Various other things are alleged, among which fraud, in various shapes, occupies a conspicuous place. The suit involves large interests, and the trial will be among the most important railroad causes that ever came before the courts. The consolidation, at the time it occurred, astonished the public, as well as some of the old Directors of the Galena Company. The latter has derived no benefit from it, while it has been the "making," of the Northwestern.

The weather continues fine, and general business, for the season, active.

The receipts of hogs here have reached 870,322 live, and 128,962 dressed, against 902,690 live, and 157,035 dressed last year. The shipments have been 275,076 this year, and 302,511 last. Packed, 724,238 this season, 757,214 last. The receipts of beef cattle are moderate, being only 8,726 last week. Many of our packing houses have closed up their business for the season—which is several weeks earlier than usual.

FROM NEW-HAVEN.

Things at Yale—Medical College and Commencement—"Yale School of the Fine Arts"—Loss of Prof. Silliman.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

The current of college life moves on in uninterrupted tranquillity during the Winter term.

The only ornament to the College "Calendar" for this term is the "Medical Commencement." This took place last Thursday eve in the lecture-room of the Medical College, on York-street. Many were present, and the exercises were very gratifying, although the class was much too small. Dr. PORTER, of New-London, delivered the address, and his subject, "Medical Life in Retrospect," contained a review of the varied experiences of a life devoted to the healing art. It also pointed out to the gentlemen of the graduating class the duties and requirements which their profession lays upon them. The following is a list of the names and theses of the graduating class:

WILLIAM DEXTER ANDERSON, A. B., Boston, Mass., Valedictory.

JAMES GULICK BIRCH, Newburgh, N. Y., Variola.

HUBERT MARTIN BISHOP, New-London, Conn., Croup.

DAVID CARROLL LEAVENWORTH, New-Haven, Laryngitis.

GEORGE FRANCIS LEWIS, Norfolk, Conn., Dyphtheria.

MALCOLM MACFARLAN, Medical Cadet, U. S. A., Malaria.

WILLIAM ANDERSON MITCHELL, A. B., Brooklyn, N. Y., Albuminaria.

DAVID G. OVERAND, Typhoid Fever.

HENRY AUGUSTINE PAGE, Holyoke, Mass., Cholera Infantum.

O. F. TREADWELL, A. B., New-Haven, Gonorrhea.

WILLIAM WITTER, Canterbury, Conn., Ertenic Fever.

Dr. ANDERSON's subject on the "Reciprocal Relations of Mind and Body," was soundly and energetically treated. The degrees were confirmed by President WOOLSEY and the following prizes announced:

The JEWETT prize of thirty dollars, upon Messrs. RODMAN and VAN WYCK; the HOOKER prize, a set of surgical instruments, upon Mr. MALCOLM MACFARLAND, U. S. A. Cadet.

But the Medical College is far from what it should be. With so able and acceptable a Faculty, consisting of such men as HOOKER, SILLIMAN, BACON, LINDSLEY and HUBBARD, with a large hospital near by and under the auspices of old Yale, what might it not become? But it needs the *funds* for a proper development. The *entire* income of the Medical School is $1,225, (about one-eighth that of the Theological Department). Of course this is all eat up in repairs, &c. There is no medical professorship; but a *very limited* medical library, and a small museum. The institution is continued only a portion of the year, and under these disadvantages. If the college is speedily to expand into a university, these arms in the shape of its professional schools must be strengthened to the full.

By next commencement Alumni will see a new building approaching completion, on the southwest corner of the college quadrangle. This is the "Yale School of the Fine Arts" to be devoted to studios, art galleries and a lecture-room. The style of architecture is what is called the "revised Gothic," and this will not be surpassed in appearance by any building in the country. Its cost of more than $100,000, is a munificent gift of Mr. A. R. STREET, of this city. The founders of Old South Middle would have frowned at so needless a thing as an Art Building. At the ceremony of laying the corner-stone IK MARVEL, in speaking of the amazing progress of art during the last twenty years said. "Had a donation been submitted to the Fellows of Yale College twenty years ago to found an Art Building, they would have been an astonished set of *fellows*."

But the returning sons of Yale, while they are greeted with a new Art Building, miss with sorrow the venerable Prof. SILLIMAN. His person, built by the exquisite skill and grace of nature, with a face carved with the chisel of thought and love and purity, were a far greater ornament to these grounds than any buildings of man's device. Prof. SILLIMAN was one of a rare class of instructors, of whom it could be said that "he preferred to sacrifice a rule than injure an offender." All college silently mourns his loss. What more impressive lesson to a community of students than the happy life and far happier death of this Christian scholar and citizen.

C.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—Maximilian's Letter on the Church Question—Prisoners Shot—Juarez Reported in Sonora—Proposed Invasion of that State by the Imperialists—Arrival of Austrian Volunteers—Censorship in Havana on Foreign Newspapers—News from St. Domingo and Venezuela.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

The English mail steamer *Solent* from Vera Cruz, brings news from Mexico City up to the 27th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 1st of January.

The most interesting piece of information brought by the steamer is the letter from MAXIMILIAN to his Minister of Justice, ESCUDERO, or, as we should call him, Attorney-General. It will be seen by this that the Emperor is already at loggerheads with the ultra Church party, and that the advent of the Papal Nuncio has not assisted to smoothe over matters.

The Emperor in his letter complains that the Nuncio instead of assisting him in his difficulties, had placed new delays in the carrying out of the law, excusing himself that he had come without instructions and must wait until they arrive from Rome. The main point of dispute is the secularization of the Church property which the ultra party, headed by the the Archbishop of Mexico, are using every means in their power to prevent. It would appear that MAXIMILIAN will have as much or more trouble in conquering his ultra friends as in subduing his Republican opponents.

The *iron arm* of which the Emperor spoke in a former communication, issued some months ago to his Minister of State, VELASQUEZ, is being wielded with, to use the mildest term, severity. We are told that on the 11th ult. the Juarist Lieut.-Col. MALDONADO, with several others, including the Juarist military commanders of the Place Garcia, were shot at Tlacolulam. They were taken prisoners with arms in their hands; but the cause given for their being sentenced to death was their being connected with the guerrillas, or banditti, as they are now called by the Imperialist. The term, however, of guerrillas is now employed indefinitely by the Imperialists, for they applied the term to ARTEGA's army, which was a regularly organized corps, with all the material of a disciplined army, and the Republican force at Tlacolulam consisted of 2,000 men when the above were taken prisoners, the Republicans having been defeated.

With regard to the permanency of the empire on the withdrawal of the French forces entirely from the country, we have already an example on a small scale of what may be expected to take place hereafter on a larger one.

The *Sociedad*, a paper in the Imperial interest, published in the capital, gives, in its issue of the 27th ultimo, correspondence from the interior, in which mention is made of the consternation that had been caused in the towns of Zacoalco, Sayula and Zapotlan, on its being made known that the French forces there would shortly leave. On their departure, the employes, merchants, and a great part of the inhabitants, left with them. On the 13th and 14th ultimos, families commenced arriving at Guadalajara, from the above-mentioned localities, on horseback, in vehicles, on asses and on foot. They brought the news that the Republican forces, under the command of ROJAS, NERI, HERRERA, CAIRO, &c., were very near Sayula, some accounts placing them at San Gabriel, five leagues from there, whilst, according to others, they had already laid siege to Sayula. It was also feared the Republicans would cut off the military road of Colima, and the merchants of that place, who had goods on the way, were in fright that they would be captured.

JUAREZ is supposed to have gone to Sonora, or if not he, at least a part of the Republican forces, for it was known in the Mexican capital that on the 21st of last November the Republican Gen. PATONI and his staff were at Alamos, a town of Sonora, situated something more than twenty leagues from the frontier of the State of Chihuahua.

Another reason given for this presumed movement of JUAREZ, is the fact that a part of the French forces that were transferred from Monterey to Durango, by Gen. CASTAGNY, had already the last-mentioned place for the State of Chihuahua.

It is very probable, says a writer in the Imperial interest, that JUAREZ and his Ministers, if he still has any remaining with him, may have followed close the former General of the forces of Durango, PATONI, who is now one of the very few supports on which the *soi distant* republican Government now counts in a military point of view. But whether he has gone from Chihuahua to Sonora or not, he will not be long allowed to remain there.

The writer from whose correspondence the above is extracted, then gives his reason for this assertion, namely:

"When the republicans were masters of the whole State of Sinaloa, Col. FRANCISCO VEGA, a very influential person in that district, at the head of a part of the armed force of the Governor (GARCIA MORALES,) declared at Culiacan for the empire. Depending on his own resources, but having the town of Sinaloa well disposed toward him, he went through various districts of the State, gaining them over to the Imperial cause, and successfully fighting with the republican troops.

Col. VEGA, journeying with his party of soldiers toward the North, found himself on the 21st of November last at the town of Tuerte, situated on the confines of the States of Sinaloa and Sonora, with the object of invading the latter. Letters from Col. VILDOSOLA, who is with VEGA, which have been received at the capital, state that VEGA's force was in communication with the Admiral of the French Pacific Squadron, that he would receive all possible assistance, and was to act in concert with the other forces employed in the pacification of Sinaloa.

Such was the determination of Col. VEGA to invade Sonora, that he was resolved to effect it, although he did not receive the proffered aid and resources. On the other hand the state of public opinion in Sonora, desirous to shake off the yoke of the oligarchy, made it probable that if two or three French ship appeared before Guaymas, and Col. VEGA entered the State on the land side, the greater part of the towns would proclaim with joy the Empire, and place themselves under the shadow of its protection."

As all the above comes from a party-writer no dependence can be placed upon it as an exposé of the true state of things. Sonora has yet to be conquered, and if driven from there JUAREZ has still Lower California to flee to, and in the meantime who can tell what may occur in the other parts of Mexico, which are still independent, or only nominally have submitted to the Imperial Government.

We are told from San Luis Potosi that everything was quiet in that department.

The latest news from Morelia state that Gen. DOUAI and the French forces under his command were at Umapan.

The *tierra caliente*, the Imperialist boast, will be soon free of guerrillas, as they are being warmly followed up by the Government troops. The guerrilla forces of ZEFERINO DAKIN and CORDOVA have been destroyed in part by the column of Imperial troops commanded by Messrs. MURCIA and BARON, which operates in the above-named region.

The artillery, arms and correspondence of the guerrilla party fell into the possession of the Imperialists.

Thir commander, DAKIN, lost his horse, and only succeeded in escaping on account of a thick fog.

Another guerrilla chief, SIMON GUTERRE, at the head of 600 men, occupied on the 15th ult. Ahualulco, which, according to the Imperialist accounts, was given up to pillage, all sorts of atrocities being committed, a government employe being assassinated, as well as others of the inhabitants.

At Tlalpian the Government Prefect and his Assistant were a short time ago shot by certain individuals of the town, who had considered themselves badly used by the Prefect. They succeeded in making their escape, and are supposed to have joined a guerrilla chief named MARTINEZ.

The employes of the Imperial Government for the Custom-houses of Mazatlan and Guaymas are said to have left Guadalajara on the 20th ult., to take possession of their employments. The former place was declared, on the 13th of November, by the military commander, under martial law.

By an order of the Imperial Government, dated

Dec. 10, all municipalities that had been in existence prior to the last four months were to be formed anew.

The Mexican correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, of this city, says, in a communication to the above-named paper, dated the 28th ult.: "It is evident to me that the last news that the Emperor's Government has received from Washington indicates a very marked inclination in Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet to recognize the Mexican empire; but it is probable that this will not take place until after the meeting of Congress, next March."

Several reconnoissances have been made in the neighborhood of Oajaca, and an attack on it will be shortly made, if it has not been already done. But little resistance, it was expected, would be made by the Republicans.

On the 24th ult. the Austrian Ambassador, Count THUN, was received by the Emperor.

The English steamer *Bolivia* had arrived at Vera Cruz with the fifth detachment of the Austrian legion, consisting of 1,118 soldiers and 68 musicians. They compose three companies of light infantry of 180 men each, and two companies of engineers of over 200 each, the greater part of these last being artisans and workmen. They were accompanied by Gen. THUN and his staff.

Four other steamers were to leave Trieste shortly after the *Bolivia*, each conducting 1250 men, or 5,000 altogether. In the month of February other ships are to leave, taking 2,000 more, which will make the Austrian contingent amount to 7,000, consisting of infantry, cavalry, engineers and artillery, with a complete field artillery.

MAXIMILIAN's letter to his Minister of Justice, of which mention has been before made, is of more importance than it might seem to appear on merely reading it. It is in fact the official sanction to four important propositions which the Emperor presented on the 21st ult. to the Papal Nuncio, in an interview that had been granted him. These propositions, which are to serve as a basis not to the projected *concordat* between Mexico and Rome but the *Organic Statute*, are as follows:

1. Toleration of all religions that are not opposed to the civil law, and the recognizing Catholicism as the State religion.
2. A definite and final sanction of the secularization of church property.
3. Payment of the clergy by the State.
4. The power reserved by the Government to constitute the civil state, at the periods and to the extent it may judge convenient.

The *Estafette*, of the 29th, gives as certain that the Emperor told the Nuncio at the above-named interview that he would assist the crown rights of Spain over the Mexican clergy; namely, the appointing of the prelates and the absolute control of temporal matters. On these principles the State can fix the ecclesiastical dues and limit the number of religious brotherhoods and Monkish orders. The same paper says that it is reported the Nuncio will not be long before he leaves.

The *Razon*, a semi-official organ of the Government, printed in its issue of the 29th, that the above report was not without foundation; adding that the Emperor was determined to settle all questions relating to the temporal rule and to go straight forward.

The report, on this account, is very prevalent that there will be shortly promulgated an organic statute, which will have the force of a law, and be declared existing without waiting for the sanction of Rome.

From Matamoras, we are informed that the Confederate Gen. SLAUGHTER, who has his headquarters at Brownsville, has published an order to the effect, that the only ports open for the exportation of cotton on the frontier, are Paso de Aguila, Laredo, Rio Grande and Edinburgh.

By a recent Government order, foreign newspapers, as well as those from Spain, that arrive here, are to be subject to the examination of the censor, and will not be admitted if they contain anything considered objectionable.

For some time past we have been without any news from St. Domingo, the Spanish steamer *Cuba*, which arrived yesterday from the neighboring island and other parts of the West Indies, brings a few items of intelligence, but nothing of any particular interest. The insurgents to the number of one thousand made an attack at the beginning of the year on the encampment at Monteerisi which was repulsed, the Spaniards claiming a victory. The town of Samana on account of the unhealthiness of the position, it is proposed to remove to a place known by the name of *Cayo Levantado*, as offering better hygienic conditions.

The same steamer brings us also news from Venezuela, where everything was peaceable, the State of Guayana, which at one time threatened to be rebellious, having submitted to the general government. At Puerto Cabello there had been great rejoicing in inaugurating the Venezuelan Central Railroad, Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO, who presided at the inauguration, having thrown up the first sod.

When the *Cuba* left St. Thomas the Admiral of the Spanish Pacific Fleet, PINSON, was there on his way to Europe, having been relieved by his successor, PAREJA, who had taken command of the Chincha Islands.

At a council of war held in Peru, Gen. CASTILLA presiding, to decide whether the Spanish fleet should be attacked, it was voted in the negative, there being seventeen against and only three in favor of the measure. It is expected that the quarrel between the two countries will be adjusted amicably, as the Peruvian Government had a majority in the Congress, the Assembly of Plenipotentiaries were doing all in their power to offer a reconciliation. "LARA."

Prisoners Confined in Southern Prisons.

The following list of officers and enlisted men, belonging to New-York regiments, prisoners of war at Richmond and Danville prisons, is furnished for publication by Chaplain J. C. EMERSON, Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers, who left Richmond Jan. 14.

The following officers are at Danville:

Lieut J H Nellis, Quartermaster, 22d.	Capt H C Roome, 89th.
Lieut James M Tripp, 39th.	Lieut F Groody, 9th.
Lieut D H Fletcher, 48th.	Lieut H A Eppes, 88th.
Maj J G Wright, 51st.	Lieut H P Newton, 93d.
Capt Geo W Whitman, 51st	Lieut-Col S A Maffit, 94th.
Lieut S M Pooley, 51st.	Capt Byron Parsons, 94th.
Lieut F Waldron, 31st.	Lieut Chas Fellesier, 94th.
Lieut M F Ackerman, 51st.	Lieut O F Hawkins, 94th.
Lieut John Laughlin, 51st	Lieut J B Thomas, 94th.
Lieut Hermann Groemmeyer, 51st.	Lieut A B Snow, 97th.
Lieut S J Mardin, 51st.	Lieut J McGwinn, 97th.
Lieut E W Hoyne, 51st.	Lieut F Farrell, 97th.
Lieut J H Carberry, 51st.	Lieut J Burke, 97th.
Lieut W Caldwell, 51st.	Lieut W Bartlett, 97th.
Lieut M Whitbeck, 51st.	Lieut A Jourdan, 97th.
Lieut P H Simms, 51st.	Capt Warren Granger, 100th.
Lieut L Nitgthum, 52d.	Col Gilbert Y Prey, 104th.
Lieut W Fildhuesen, 52d.	Capt H W Wiley, 104th.
Lieut J R Morrow, 64th.	Capt John Daley, 104th.
Lieut A H O'Connor, 69th.	Capt A N Richardson, 104th.
Lieut E Kelly, 69th.	Capt Jos N Griggs, 104th.
Lieut J Lynch, 69th.	Capt James A Gait, 104th.
Capt L H Thompson, 73d.	Lieut M J Rodgers, 104th.
Lieut Chas H Potter, 73d.	Lieut John R Jarvis, 104th.
Lieut Sam Greenwault, 73d.	Lieut Jos C Carey, 104th.
Capt F A Hopping, 75th.	Lieut Francis F Bates, 104th.
Maj J M Byron, 88th.	Lieut C'n'lius Timpson, 104th
Lieut J W Conklin, 88th.	Lieut Geo S Snyder, 104th.
Lieut W H Babcock, 125th.	Lieut C N Ballou, 115th.
Capt Jas Stewart, 146th	Lieut H N Chum, 125th.
Adjt A R Duaiffe, 152d	Lieut T McGurn, 164th.
Maj J Byrne, 155th	Lieut J Ryan, 164th.
Capt F Page, 155th	Lieut J Cantwell, 164th.
Capt J Flynn, 155th	Maj R R Dunne, 178th.
Lieut J Hartford, 155th	Lieut J Freeland, 178th.
Capt Wm F Tiemann, 159th.	Lieut D R McDonough, A S G, 10th Ac.
Maj J Beatie, 164th.	Capt J D Woods, A A G
Capt T W Kelly, 164th.	Capt W McDonald, 1st N Y S S
Capt J I Kearne, 164th.	Lieut Geo Hysner, 1st N Y S S.
Capt B O'Reilly, 164th.	
Capt M O'Rourke, 164th.	

Mounted Rifles.

Maj W S Mapes, 2d.	Lieut Eli Kahler, 2d.
Capt Henry Stebbins, 2d.	Lieut Monroe Evans, 2d.
Lieut Walter M Bush, 2d.	Lieut Ernest Mansfield, 2d.
Lieut Henry Runyan, 2d.	Lieut Henry Sterling, 2d.

Cavalry.

Capt Milton Cafferty, 1st.	Lieut Albert Thomas, 24th.
Lieut Morris Leydon, 3d.	Lieut A Seely, 24th.
Maj Alex Howman, 4th.	Lieut M McGraw, 24th.
Lieut P McDonald, 4th.	Capt H L Lagarns, 25th.
Lieut A Tompkins, 4th.	Capt D Tarbell, Com. Sub Cav Corps.
Lieut D Biggs, 4th.	
Lieut G F Fruech, 16th.	

Artillery.

Lieut M Telfourd, 2d.	Capt G Wiess, 7th.
Lieut W Barnes, 4th.	Lieut W Kerney, 7th.
Lieut H Watts, 4th.	Lieut J Willett, 8th.
Lieut W B Knower, 4th.	Lieut H Bickford, 8th.
Lieut C Searborn, 4th.	Lieut G Robinson, 8th.
Lieut W A Flint, 4th	Lieut E L Loomis, 8th.
Lieut J Piloubet, 4th.	Lieut D B Dinsmore, 8th.
Lieut B W Vanderpool, 4th.	Lieut C B Spear, 10th.
Lieut Howard Rodger, 7th.	

Col W C Rawlston, 24th N Y Cavalry, was shot and killed by sentry, about Dec 8.

Capt G D Turner, 17th N Y Vol, died in hospital Oct 18.

Capt Jack Lockwood, 111th N Y Vol, was probably killed by jumping from the cars, *en route* to Danville from Salisbury, about Oct 20, 1864.

Lieut J Davis, 155th N Y Vol, was shot by the guard and killed, Oct 16, 1864.

Lieut M Dingley, 170th N Y, and Lieuts G B Colman and E T Brown, 6th U S C, escaped from cars, *en route* to Danville from Salisbury, about Oct 29.

The following officers of Colored Troops are also confined at Danville:

United States Colored Troops.

Lieut L R Titus, 3d.	Lieut D Selluck, 7th.
Capt Thos Thornton, 5th.	Lieut R N Spinney, 7th.
Capt J A Weiss, 7th.	Lieut S Elm, 7th.
Capt T McCarty, 7th.	Lieut G R Sherman, 7th.
Lieut F Ferguson, 7th.	Capt Wm Cook, 9th.

The following officers and privates are confined at Libby and Pemberton Prisons, Richmond:

Capt J M Watson, 2d N Y Mounted Rifles.	Lieut James Evans, 97th N Y Vols.
Lieut John B Tippling, 2d N Y Mounted Rifles.	Lieut J S Kloppenburgh, 4th N Y Cavalry.

United States Navy.

Acting Master G O Schultz.	Ensign W L Howard.
Engineer Wm. Stotesburg.	Quartermaster Thos S Gay.
Paymaster F H Swan.	

New-York Volunteers.

Thos King, 77th.	Gilbert Loby, 140th.
John Miller, 54th.	Edward Burley, 140th.
James Moore, 77th.	Saml W Murdock, 155th.
John Collins, 97th.	Benj W Boyce, 160th.
Patrick Ward, 97th.	Fredk Powell, 185th.
Philip Burley, 12th.	Thomas Ryan, 5th Cav.
Joseph Weeks, 140th.	

Heavy Artillery.

James Jones, 15th.	Valentine Foley, 5th.
John Schultz, 15th.	Adam Keleeman, 15th.
Fredk Hedrick, 15th.	Fredk Merritt, 15th.
John Myers, 15th.	

Mounted Rifles.

Wm H Garvin, 1st.	Henry Schaffner, 2d
James R Buck, 2d.	Geo W Eldridge, 2d.
Chas Abbott, 2d.	John W Wilkinson, 2d.
Leonard James, 2d.	John W Berdell, 2d.
W Hyde, 2d.	Richard Kirke, 2d.
W Faro, 2d.	Charles Foote, 2d.
Charles Jones, 2d.	Conrad Skinner,

Artillery.

James M Davis, 5th.	James M Faris, 5th.
Joseph P Smith, 5th.	

Official Report of Admiral Porter on the Conduct of the Monitors.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
OFF FORT FISHER, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.

SIR: My late experience with the monitor class of vessels under fire at sea and in riding out heavy gales, justifies me in making a special report in the matter. I feel the importance of the Government's receiving accurate information in relation to a class of vessels about which there has been a difference of opinion, and of which we are building quite a number.

My experience has been with the *Monadnock*, *Saugus*, *Mahopac* and *Canonicus*, all vessels of some difference of construction, and built, I believe, by different contractors.

Before leaving Hampton Roads, and while waiting for the army to provide troops for the land part of this expedition, I sent the monitors *Canonicus*, *Mahopac* and *Saugus* up the James River, to try what they could do with the rebel batteries at Howlets', and above that point. At Howlets' the enemy had a heavy gun mounted, (a two hundred-pounder Brookes rifle,) which was frequently fired at the monitors, but seldom hitting them. One of their shells or shot, however, struck the *Saugus* fair on the turret, and knocked out and loosened forty of the bolts.

This was owing to the bolts being driven from inside to out, instead of from outside to in. The turret was not materially injured, and was repaired again in about two (2) weeks, and I have been using the *Saugus* here against these works, where she has done effective service.

The *Canonicus*, *Mahopac* and *Monadnock* left Hampton Roads on the 18th ult., the former two in tow of steamers—the *Monadnock* going under steam with a steamer in company. The weather was quite rough, and at times the sea would go over the turrets and down the funnels; but I passed them while at sea, and they were making excellent weather of it. On asking their Commander, afterward, how they got along, the answer was: "Oh, quite well, Sir; only a little damp."

On arriving at Beaufort, N. C., I filled them up with coal and ammunition. I found a defect in a pump on board the *Canonicus*, (a "centrifugal" pump" they called it.) which did not fetch the water until there was a foot or more in the vessel. This was a serious defect, and one for which the constructors were very culpable. The *Mahopac's* decks leaked considerably, and made the officers and crew very uncomfortable.

The monitors started from Beaufort on the 18th ultimo, the *Canonicus* and *Mahopac* being towed, the *Monadnock* declining such assistance. Indeed she did not require it, outrunning the largest vessels easily, and keeping ahead of all except the very fastest.

On the 21st ultimo, it came on to blow hard from the southwest, and a very heavy sea commenced rolling in. The vessels were all anchored in thirteen (13) fathoms water, with a long scope of chain out. Most of the large vessels dragged during the gale. The *Tuscarora* and *Juniata* put to sea (I think unnecessarily,) while the monitors rode out beautifully. I was anchored quite near them, and witnessed their performance. I at first thought I had been imprudent, and had unnecessarily risked the lives of officers and men, but I went to sleep the first night of the gale quite easy in my mind in regard to the monitors.

I saw that they were making the best weather, and riding easier than any of the other vessels in the fleet. All the transports cut and ran, though I think that was quite unnecessary. After the gale I inquired of the Commanders of the monitors, how they passed through the ordeal, and they seemed to think they got along very well. The smaller monitors, *Mahopac* and *Canonicus*, at times almost disappeared from view, and the Commander of the former vessel complained of discomfort, owing to the decks leaking, but the vessels were in no danger at the time. As to the *Monadnock*, she could ride out a gale at anchor in the Atlantic Ocean. She is certainly a perfect success so far as the hull and machinery are concerned, and is only defective in some minor details, which in the building of these vessels require the superintendence of a thorough seaman and a practical and ingenious man.

The *Monadnock* is capable of crossing the ocean alone, (when her compasses are once adjusted properly) and could destroy any vessel in the French or British navy, lay their towns under contribution, and return again (provided she could pick up coal) without fear of being followed. She could certainly clear any harbor on our coast of blockaders, in case we were at war with a foreign power. As strong and thick as the sides of this vessel are, one heavy shot from Fort Fisher indented the iron on her side armor, without, however, doing any material damage. These vessels have laid five (5) days under a fire from Fort Fisher, anchored less than eight hundred (800) yards off, and though fired at a great deal, they were seldom hit, and received no injury, except to boats and light matter about the decks, which were pretty well cut to pieces. Compared with the *Ironsides*, their fire is very slow, and not at all calculated to silence heavy batteries, which requires a rapid and continuous fire to drive men from the guns, but they are famous coadjutors in a fight, and put in the heavy blows which tell on casements and bomb proofs.

The smaller class of monitors, as at present constructed, will always require the aid of a steamer to tow them and take care of them. In smooth weather they ought to go along by themselves, and when towed the tow-rope should never be less than two hundred (200) fathoms in length. It strains them very much to have a short tow-line.

I do not know yet what their real durability is or would be in a continuous fire against their turrets. Solid 11-inch or 200-pounder rifles are apt to break something when they strike, and I should be much better satisfied myself behind wooden bulwarks, and take what comes, than to be shut up in an iron turret, not knowing whether it is properly constructed. This, though, is the prejudice of a sailor, and should have no weight whatever.

The commanders of the monitors seem to feel quite at home and safe in them, and apprehend no more danger at sea than in any other kind of vessel. Commander PARROTT, of the *Monadnock*, remarked he did not see any difference between her and anything else. The *Saugus* joined me after the first day's fight, off Fort Fisher, and was towed round from Norfolk by the *Nereus*, in very rough weather. The vessel leaked a good deal through her bows, and some uneasiness was felt for her on that account; but her seagoing qualities were spoken of as good. The difficulty was a mechanical one, and in no way detracts from the qualities of the vessel. There is no great amount of comfort on board these vessels at sea; that is conceded on all sides, but they are seldom at sea, and only exposed when making a voyage. This is the first time, I believe, that the monitors have ridden out heavy gales, in an open sea at anchor, though they have ridden out gales in Charleston Roads.

I have only to remark that the principle is a good one, if the vessels are all built like the *Monadnock*. The fire of these vessels continued with the fire of such vessels as the *New Ironsides* and heavy frigates, is very effective, particularly against heavy-plated vessels, bomb-proofs, and stone or brick walls. I have never yet seen a vessel that came up to my ideas of what is required for offensive operations as much as the *Ironsides*. She combines very many good qualities. The most important is the comfort with which the people on board of her live, though she would be no match for the *Monadnock* in a fight, the latter having more speed.

The accuracy of fire is, I think, in favor of the *Ironsides*, judging from what I have seen. The turrets get filled with smoke and do not clear as quick as the *Ironsides*, though that defect could be avoided by not firing both guns so near together. These impressions of mine are formed from a short experience with monitors, but I think they will be found correct, provided the monitors are properly built.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. D.

The Explosion of the Torpedo Boat.

Rear-Admiral PORTER communicates the following to the Secretary of the Navy:

FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
BEAUFORT, N. C., Jan. 11, 1865.

SIR: I have to report that in obedience to your orders I went on board the *Ben Deford* on the evening of the 18th ult., and informed Gen. BUTLER that the powder vessel would be exploded that evening, and that you would be ready to follow it up at daylight by an attack with the fleet.

Gen. BUTLER, upon discussion of the matter with Gen. WEITZEL and Col. COMSTOCK, directed Gen. WEITZEL to call upon you and direct a postponement of several days, and so I heard Gen. WEITZEL state it to you in your cabin.

I have also to state, that as soon as possible thereafter, the *A. D. Vance* carried in the orders countermanding the explosion, and to direct the powder vessel to return to her anchorage.

Respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

K. R. BREESE, Fleet Captain.

To Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, Commanding N. A. Squadron.

The Letter of Historicus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in the English papers, a letter of that very sensible Englishman, "Historicus," in which he quotes at length JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' dispatch on the subject of Artiga's cruisers; and from his refusal to pay for their captures, draws conclusion as to a similar right on the part of England. But, though he quotes it very fairly, he does not observe that ADAMS, in the very paper which he brings forward, first, does not pronounce them legal cruisers; and, secondly, by implication, promises to take legal action against them (or at least, not to shield them therefrom,) in case they ever come within our jurisdiction. Here lies the point, which "Historicus" does not seem to see; namely, that though England might not really have been able to keep the Confederate cruisers from stealing, she was fully able to have proceeded against them legally when they reëntered her ports. There lies, after all, the strong points of our case, and this nothing in ADAMS' dispatch will cover.

Incidentally it may be observed, that we have in this affair a peculiar claim against England, which we have not against other nations, owing to the circumstances, that in WASHINGTON's Presidency, England demanded and received compensation for the captures made by French cruisers equipped in our ports.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

VIEWS OF JEFF. DAVIS ON PEACE.

A LETTER TO THE GEORGIA STATE SENATORS.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Nov. 17, 1864.

To the Hons. Senators of Georgia, Messrs. A. R. Wright, President of the Senate, J. L. Guerry, J. M. Chambers, Thomas E. Lloyd, Frederick K. West, Robert B. Nesbit:

GENTLEMEN: I answered by telegraph this morning your letter of the 11th inst., as requested, and respectfully comply with your desire that I should express my views on the subject to which you invite my attention.

In forwarding to me the resolution introduced into the House of Representatives of Georgia by Mr. STEPHENS, of Hancock, you state that you are not inclined to favor the passage of these or any similar resolutions, believing them to have a tendency to create divisions among ourselves and to unite and strengthen our enemies, but that it is asserted in Milledgeville that I favor such an action on the part of the States, and would be pleased to see Georgia cast her influence in that way. You are kind enough to say that if this be true, and if the passage of these or similar resolutions would in the slightest degree aid or assist me in bringing the war to a successful and speedy close, you will give them your earnest and hearty support. I return you my cordial thanks for this expression of confidence, but assure you that there is no truth in the assertions which you mention; and I presume that you will already have seen, by the closing part of my annual message, which must have reached you since the date of your letter, that I have not contemplated the use of any other agency in treating for peace than that established by the Constitution of the Confederate States. That agency seems to me to be well adapted to its purpose, and free from the injurious consequences that would follow any other means that have been suggested. The objection to separate State action which you present in your letter, appears to be so conclusive as to admit of no reply. The immediate and inevitable tendency of such distinct action by each State, is to create discordant instead of united counsels, to suggest to our enemies the possibility of a dissolution of the Confederacy, and to encourage them, by the spectacle of our divisions, to more determined and united action against us. They would readily adopt the false idea that some of the States of the Confederacy are disposed to abandon their sister States, and make separate terms of peace for themselves; and, if such a conjecture, however unfounded, were once engendered among our own people, it would be destructive of that spirit of mutual confidence and support which forms our chief reliance for success in the maintenance of our cause.

When the proposal of separate State action was first mooted it appeared to me so impracticable, so void of any promise of good, that I gave no heed to the proposal; but upon its adoption by citizens whose position and ability gave weight to the expression of their opinions, I was led to a serious consideration of the subject. My first impressions have not been changed by reflection. If all the States of the two hostile federations are to meet in convention, it is plain that such a meeting can only take place after an agreement as to time, place and terms on which they are to meet. Now, without discussing the minor, although not trifling, difficulties of agreeing as to time and place, it is certain that the States would never consent to a convention without a previous agreement as to terms on which they were to meet. The proposed convention must meet on the basis either that no State should, against its own will, be bound by the decision of the convention, or that it should be so bound. But it is plain that an agreement on the basis that no State shall be bound, without its consent, by the result of the deliberations, would be an abandonment on the part of the North of its pretended right of coercion—would be an absolute recognition of the independence of the several States of the Confederacy—would be, in a word, so complete a concession of the rightfulness of our cause that the most visionary cannot hope for such an agreement.

In advance of the meeting of a convention, the only other possible basis of meeting is that each State should agree, beforehand, to be bound by the decision of the convention; and such agreement is but another form of submission, of Northern dominion, as we well know that in such a convention we should be outnumbered nearly two to one on the very threshold of the scheme proposed. Therefore, we are met by an obstacle which cannot be removed. Is not the impracticable character of the project apparent?

You will observe that I leave entirely out of view the suggestion that a convention of all the States of both federations should be held by common consent, without any previous understanding as to the effect of its decisions—should meet merely to debate and pass resolutions that are to bind no one. It is not supposed that this can really be the meaning attached to the proposal by those who are active in its support, although the resolutions to which you invite my attention declare the function of such a convention would be simply to propose a plan of peace with the consent of the two belligerents—or, in other words, to act as negotiators in treating for peace. This part of the scheme is not intelligible to me. If the convention is only to be held with the consent of the two belligerents, that consent cannot be obtained without negotiation. The plan, then, would resolve itself into a scheme that the two Governments should negotiate an agreement for the appointment of negotiators to make proposals for a treaty. It seems much more prompt and simple to negotiate for peace at once, than to negotiate for the appointment of negotiators, who are to meet without power to do anything but make proposals. If the Government of the United States is willing to make peace, it will treat for peace directly. If unwilling, it will refuse to consent to a convention of States.

The author of these resolutions, and those who concur in his views, appear to me to commit the radical error of supposing that the obstacle to obtaining the peace which we all desire consists in the difficulty of finding proper agencies for negotiating, so that the whole scope of the resolutions ends in nothing but suggesting that, if the enemy will treat, the best agency would be State delegates to a convention; whereas, the *whole and only obstacle is that the enemy will not treat at all*, or entertain any other proposition than that we should submit to their yoke, acknowledge that we are criminals, and appeal to their mercy for pardon.

After this statement of objections, it may appear superfluous to add others of less gravity; but as you invite a full expression of my views, I will add that history is replete with instances of the interminable difficulties and delays which attend the attempt to negotiate on great and conflicting interests where the parties to the negotiation are numerous. If this has been the case, where the parties possessed full power to conclude a treaty, what can we hope from an assembly of negotiators from thirty or forty States, who, in the midst of an exasperating warfare, are to meet without power to conclude anything? In the history of our country, we find that in a time of profound peace, when the most cordial brotherhood sentiment existed, and when a long and bloody war had been brought to a triumphant close, it required two years to assemble a convention and bring its deliberations to an end, and another year to procure the ratification of their labors. With such a war as the present in progress, the views of the large assemblage of negotiators proposed would undergo constant changes according to the vicissitudes, according to the struggle, and the attempt to secure concordant views would soon be abandoned and leave the parties more embittered than ever, less hopeful of the possibility of successful negotiation. Again, how is the difficulty resulting from the conflicting pretensions of the two belligerents in regard to several of the States to be overcome? Is it supposed that Virginia would enter into a convention with a delegation from what our enemies choose to term the State of West Virginia, and thus recognize an insolent and violent dismemberment of her territory? Or would the United States consent that West Virginia should be deprived of her pretensions to equal rights after having formally admitted her as a State, and allowed her to vote at a Presidential election? Who would send a delegation from Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky or Missouri? The enemy claim to hold the Governments of those States, while we assert them to be members of the Confederacy. Would delegates be received from both sides? If so, there would soon be a disruption of the convention. If delegates are received from neither side, then a convention of the States most vitally interested in the result would remain unrepresented, and what value could be attached to mere recommendations of a body of negotiators under such circumstances? Various other considerations suggest themselves, but enough has been said to justify my conclusion that the proposal of separate State action is unwise, impracticable, and offers no prospect of good to counterbalance its manifold injurious consequences to the cause of our country. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WHEELER'S CAVALRY.

HOW THE REBELS PLUNDER THEIR FRIENDS.

Correspondence of the Macon Confederate.

LAURENS COUNTY, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1864.

We have lately had Gen. WHEELER's cavalry and the Yankees among us. Gen. WHEELER crossed the Oconee River last week, his soldiers, or camp-followers, *committing all manner of depredations upon the citizens*. They stole horses, potatoes, turnips, chickens, sugar-cane that was left for seed, pressed horses without authority, swapped horses without leave, killed fattening hogs they needed not, and broke open stores. *Not content with this, they pocketed the silver spoons of their hospitable entertainers, stole watches, knives and forks, tin pans and spiders, spun thread, which they peddled as they went along the road; leather, which they tried to sell—and, indeed, everything they could lay their hands upon; and in this community won the name of being the most unmitigated scoundrels that ever trod our soil.* With the main army there are many gentlemen, who said it *grieved* them to be associated with such consummate villains. A Lieutenant told me that it was his opinion that very many of the thieves did not belong to the army at all, who would, when questioned, answer "Eighth Tennessee," "Third Alabama," &c., when in fact they were merely camp followers. Another officer believed that some of them, in order to raise a few dollars, would sell a good horse for a small sum, *press (?)* another, sell him as before, steal another, and then on to the end of the chapter. *Some of the scamps said that Georgians under Bragg were turned loose upon them in Tennessee and Kentucky and that they were only retaliating.* They would tell you to beware of the Texans and steal a negro's pocket-knife before they left! Others acknowledged that the Texans had done the best fighting. The officers behaved very well indeed, so far as they could.

In speaking of these misdoings be it understood that I do not include the gentlemen, of whom there seem to be very many, with the scoundrels, of whom there were many more.

The main army left for the front last week, leaving on the west side of the Oconee, *hundreds, and perhaps thousands of the vilest rascals to pillage and plunder the citizens, and many of them are still lurking in the neighborhood.*

Afraid to cross the river, in ten miles of the enemy's scouts, they have turned down on the west side of the Oconee, and are spread all over the country, going toward Bell's ferry, the fork of the river on Little Ocmulgee, still plundering and stealing, some with out guns and on foot. While stealing and pressing horses in this vicinity, many soldiers in the main army led one extra horse and sometimes two, and they gave away horses; in some instances to negroes. They would finally take a man's corn and fodder and hogs, hand him a few pencil lines as payment. Such devastation I never witnessed, among a people, too, who would have opened their corn-cribs, and *joyfully* supplied their real wants, when properly applied for by a proper officer. But they are now remembered as "Wheeler's Mexicans," "Wheeler's Ruffians," "Wheeler's Horse Thieves," &c. And some whose feelings have been outraged say, "*Let the Yankees come and burn us out of home, from them we expect no favor, but Lord deliver us from "Wheeler's Horse Thieves."*" The fire of patriotism blazed high and brightly upon those old hills; but now gloom overspreads the countenances of all, made deeper by the contrast which follows. From Sunday till Wednesday last, a small force of the Yankees visited a portion of this county, which had been overrun by our friends. They burned what cotton they saw and gin houses, from which the cotton had not been removed, took all the horses and mules that would answer their purpose, and such negroes as wanted to join them—not many of them, I believe—or such as were necessary for conveying the horses to the army. They stole nothing, destroyed no other private property, and were civil and polite, when not aggravated. What they did, however, nearer the centre of their tide of march, I know not. But one thing is certain: *as far as yet known, the contrast has had a withering effect upon those who felt the extravagance of the one, and the mildness of the other. The track of Wheeler's army was some ten miles wide, counting the "stragglers," and they took the widow's only horse, both of the poor man's horses, sometimes four from him who had only five, and all of any number which suited them. They took one of two which was carrying a corpse to the grave.* Of the Yankees we expected no favor, but they forced us to acknowledge that we got off well.

In addition to what has been said before, I wish to make the following remarks: Gen. WHEELER's army seems to be composed of soldiers under command, and men not under control of any one. A portion of them answered the bugle call, and moved off in dense columns, the other portion lagged behind as long as they pleased, some of whom are here yet, pillaging from the inhabitants. All the thieves did not remain behind, *for the thieving was still kept up near the main army.* The manner of robbing us was as follows: Sometimes they would propose a swap; sometimes, without proposing, they would swap, leaving a crippled horse in place of a first-rate mule or horse. Most generally they would take horses from the fields or pasture lands, let down the fence back of the field, go around the dwelling and rejoin the troops above, hardly in any case leaving a showing as evidence of a trade. They would dismount a timorous man, a boy, or negro, on the road, take his horse and leave him to go home on foot. Some of the officers said it was against the orders of WHEELER to take horses except those very likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, and then, in all cases to give the owner a receipt or certificate of the same. But in some cases, a man claiming to be an officer, would deny this, and show himself to be interested in the trade. They demanded a portion of our fattening hogs, and after being furnished, *killed stock hogs for their amusement, and let them lie to rot. They sold or gave away some of their guns, and some of them were heard to declare that they didn't mean to fight any more.* When a citizen would appeal to an officer for his stolen property, they would say to him, "identify your property and you shall have it, sir," thereby rendering it necessary to search among a column of men and horses, eight or ten miles long. Some of the officers instructed the citizens to shoot down the rascals we might catch stealing. But this came too late.

According to the accounts received, there will be a great scarcity of horses for agricultural purposes, any where within ten miles of the track of this army, and all seem to think that the demoralization evidently existing, is the result of a want of proper discipline. Some of the sub-officers say that Gen WHEELER gives orders, which the lawless men regard about as much as they would the fulminations of blind Tom. Another officer said (so I heard) that if he commanded that arm, he would shoot, or hang about two hundred of them the first week. Notwithstanding what has been said, this command is mostly composed of patriotic men, and officers, who conduct themselves like gentlemen and considerate human beings. Finally, the citizens wish to know what course to take to get compensation for their lost property.

The Macon *Confederate* comments upon these statements editorially, and says:

We understand Gov. BROWN has made the suggestion to the proper authority, and has offered to arrest these stragglers with the reserve militia, if the Government will dismount and send them off as conscripts. We think the suggestion entitled to a favorable consideration and response.

There is no doubt but that some depredations have been made by WHEELER's cavalry; but is it just to brand the *whole* of a brave and patriotic command, who have done, and who are still doing the country arduous and valuable service with the crimes of a lawless few belonging to it, or greater and more heinous outrages perpetrated by men not belonging to that or any other Confederate command—who may indeed, be tories or Yankees in disguise.

There is reason to believe this is true, and that unnumbered tories and spies are scattered over the country for purposes of robbery and theft. And this thought is suggested and thrown out.

Our correspondent says that our own men treated citizens worse than the Yankees who followed them. The same remark has often been made before. In some cases it may be lamentably true. But, is it not possible—aye, is it not quite probable—that the trickery of the Yankee may have suggested to him the idea of assuming the garb of Confederate cavalry for the purpose of committing these outrages, and thereby bring our own troops into undeserved odium; these cowardly thieving scoundrels to be followed by others—Yankees also—who shall be so "polite and civil" as to produce a striking contrast between the conduct of the supposed Confederate and the "true blue" Yankee. We do not know this is so, but it would be in character with Yankee cunning, and its natural result be that stated by our correspondent.

SHERMAN.

"HIS MARK."

The editor of the *Mobile Register*, reporting a trip homeward from Richmond, says:

"We passed over the track of SHERMAN's march through Georgia, via Sparta and Milledgeville, to Macon. We saw fewer signs of devastation than we expected. In a distance of fifty miles we counted but three barns and gin houses and two dwellings burned. The greatest devastation was visited on the corn crops and smoke houses, and the stock that was not driven off their line of march. In Milledgeville SHERMAN expressed his astonishment at the richness of the country in food supplies. The State House was defaced, the Governor's mansion gutted, and the penitentiary and railway depot burned. No private dwelling was burned, and those only robbed that were left vacant by their occupants. While there were many cases of personal loss, the town got off well, if we consider the character of the army and the fanatic that led it.

We fell in with a retired Confederate officer who was captured by the enemy near Macon, and who was kept ten days with his army. A Yankee officer who had charge of him, and who finally gave him a horse and allowed him to escape, told him that 9,000 men of SHERMAN's army were serving beyond their terms of enlistment, and would leave it as soon as they reached the coast. A very few would be induced by the high bounties to re-enlist for one year. There were also in the army 12,000 drafted men, unwilling and inefficient soldiers, leaving about 12 or 15,000 veterans. He said they were all tired of the war, and for himself, his time being out, nothing could induce him to serve again.

A SHARP DODGE.

INTERESTING TO GENS. GRANT AND SHERMAN.

A "refugee from Savannah," in an interesting communication published in the Charleston *Courier*, discloses a sharp dodge which he claims was successfully practiced against Gen. SHERMAN:

"And here is one thing I wish to call special attention to. It is a belief or opinion on my part, for which I will give my reasons, and you and your readers may judge of its correctness. I believe our military authorities tried to frighten SHERMAN off from attacking Augusta and Savannah by using the press to spread abroad statements concerning the arrival or expected arrival of reinforcements which never arrived; for instance, the Savannah papers republished from the Augusta papers, (when SHERMAN was not far from Millen,) a statement that large arrivals of troops were daily occurring; that rations had just been issued by the commissary at Augusta to twenty thousand newly arrived veteran troops; that more were soon to arrive; and that while that paragraph was being penned, the glad shouts of soldiers used to pointing their guns at the foe along the Potomac greeted the editor's ears. Now, I do not know positively, but I do not believe these 20,000 troops ever arrived in Augusta. If they ever did, who ever saw them? Where did they come from, and where did they go to? The Augusta papers on several occasions announced the arrival of troops, (or at least the Augusta papers published such statements, crediting the Savannah papers,) but I never could find out where they came from or went to, and never saw any one who saw them. All will recollect the dispatch of Gen. BRAGG that he was about leaving Wilmington for Augusta with 10,000 men. I do not believe he brought any troops with him at all. If he did, who were they and where did they go?

One morning both the Savannah papers announced that rations had been issued the day previous to three thousand newly-arrived veteran troops. I made an effort to find out where these troops were stationed, or by what road they came in, or who they were, but could not find any one who saw them, or knew anything about them. I believe there was but little, if any, reality in these newspaper statements; and I further believe that they were made at the request or suggestion of the military authorities, expressly for the purpose of frightening SHERMAN from attacking Augusta and Savannah. If these arrivals of reinforcements had been true, I do not believe the papers would have announced them, unless with the consent of the authorities, and in such case, I do not believe such consent would have been given; and I do not believe the press of both cities would, with such singular unanimity, have fallen into making the same kind of announcements, when they were unreal, unless it were suggested or requested by the military authorities.

One other circumstance I will mention, as strong, almost conclusive proof, of this belief of mine. I was one day in the reading-room of the *News* office in Savannah and saw the *Constitutionalist* on the file, in which I noticed a short paragraph copied from the Richmond *Sentinel* in which the latter quite severely reprimanded the former for its indiscretion in announcing the arrival, expected arrival, and movements of troops, &c. The reply of the *Constitutionalist* was to this effect: "Shinny on your own side. We know what we are about. Mind your own business and let us alone." I have put this in quotation. It may not be the exact order in which this language was used. I quote from memory only, but know I give the idea faithfully, as well as the very words used, though it may not be in the exact form.

I have now given my reasons, and leave you and your readers to judge of the worth of my opinion.

FACE THE DIFFICULTY.

On Wednesday, we published the introductory paragraph of an article published by the Charleston *Mercury*, entitled "Face the Difficulty." We give that part of the article which we were compelled to omit:

"We turn our eyes to Richmond, and the contrast is appalling, sickening to the heart. In the Cabinet and in Congress, in the conduct of foreign affairs, in the military service, from the Commanding Generals to Quartermaster Clerks, everywhere there reigns a pandemonium of imbecility, laxity, weakness, failure. Not that there are not many brave and able men in the army. We have an abundance of both. But that they are so circumstantial and controlled as to produce weakness throughout. In the beginning of the war, when we had the basis upon which to have established a firm, solid, financial system, all efforts were vain, all counsel vain, to have anything done with a view to a fixed financial system. A machine was put in motion, and brown paper was shuffled off upon the country with Mr. BENJAMIN's or Mr. MEMMINGER's countenance stamped upon it—and this was called 'money.' Vain were all attempts to have a navy built until it was too late, when our ports were blockaded, and Europe had refused to allow ships of war to be built for us in her ship-yards. Because, forsooth, it was too 'expensive'—'where was the money to come from?'

Claiming to be a nationality, our Executive did not even dare send its Ministers abroad to foreign courts, but satisfied itself with petty Commissioners, dangling about the doors of Earl RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON, while all the rest of Europe and the world, except France, were ignored. Crawling at the feet of the world, we claimed to be its equals. Nor was our diplomacy, in the inducements held out to Europe to receive us, any better than our external method of approach. Both exhibited the same weakness, shallowness, short-sightedness, inefficiency that have characterized every act of the Government in every department, from the initiation of the war to this hour. In friends, in counselors, in the Cabinet, in Congress, not men of force, of energy, of will, of wisdom, or knowledge, or experience are sought for, but tools and sycophants, and men subservient to Mr. DAVIS' will and whims and dictations, are thrust forward and kept in places of vital importance, while the country reels and staggers under the fearful burden of their helpless counsels and their imbecile actions. Most lamentable of all and most fatal is the condition of the army. For it is there where hatreds on the one hand, and favoritism on the other, strike deepest their roots, and poison most fatally the well springs of our military actions. It is there where the fuming passions of Executive petty tyranny strike most directly at the heart of the Confederacy, by a corrupt and unscrupulous exercise of delegated power, in proscribing and ejecting from position, or forcing entirely out of the service, the very foremost military men in America; whilst men notoriously incompetent are made the pivots of our destinies. Nor are these remarks applicable alone to the leaders of armies; but on every side we see petty favorites lifted up to promotions and pushed into positions of importance, whilst men of magnificent gallantry and accomplished minds are suffered to fight on in the ranks, or to fail in some position of inferior commands. Political tools are rewarded with commission as Brigadier and Major Generals, whilst their friends, relations and acquaintances generally fill up the lower grades of promotion. Not soldiers to lead armies are sought, but creatures to whine at the foot of the Executive; or else, honest, but incompetent men are made use of, as sticks to lay over the heads of some personal pet hatred. As an inevitable consequence, laxity and inefficiency prevails everywhere in the army. Imbeciles and good-for-naughts hold high commissions and low commissions—there is no responsibility anywhere—no discipline is enforced—men struggle and desert—even officers do the same.

But favorites cannot be shot, or cashiered, and it would not do for "Uncle JEFF." to make himself unpopular with the men, by allowing the penalties of military law to be executed. Thus contempt of officers and official sentences amongst the men, and contempt of law and orders amongst the officers is spread broad-cast throughout our armies. More gallant men never stood in the ranks—a more inefficient organization never disgraced the science of war. Never was a cause more enthusiastically loved by a soldiery—never was so much power, in numbers, in enthusiasm, in endurance, in courage, so frittered away, so broken down, so misapplied, so utterly disorganized, by an ineradicable vice of unscrupulous administration.

We say to all earnest, brave men in this land that the time has come, and will speedily have passed, when they must lift up their hands with an iron will, and say to the Executive authority of this Government—'this thing shall be done; or that thing shall not be doned. Do as we command, or vacate your position.'

This—or failure, is the alternative."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 21, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67 C.	130	100	N. Y. Cen........	107
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.. C.	108⅜	200	do........s30	106
50,000	do. .new iss.	108⅛	200	do........	107¼
10,000	U. S. 10-40s.. C.	101¼	200	do........s5	107
27,000	do........	101⅜	400	do........s10	107
11,000	do........	101⅛	150	do........s15	107
10,000	do........b10	101⅜	100	do........	107⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	56	300	do........c	107⅛
5,000	M. 6s iss. to Pacific R........	69	100	do........c	107¼
3,000	do........	70	50	do........b30	107⅛
3,000	O. & Miss. C....	29	500	Erie Railway.....	70⅜
50,000	do........	28¾	500	do........s30	70
35,000	do........	28⅛	2100	do........	70⅛
3,000	Erie 3d M......	110	800	do........	70¼
3,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M........	113½	300	do........b30	71
8,000	Hud. R. 2d M...	105½	600	do........	70⅞
3,000	Dl., Lac. & W. 1st	112	200	do........b15	71
500	Mich. S. S. F. Bs.	95	100	Hudson R. R......	102
2,000	Lac. & W. 1st..	105	300	Erie R. Pref......	93
1,600	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	108½	300	Mich. Cen. R......	107
10,000	Mar. 1st M. Bs..	58	100	do........s30	106⅛
10,000	Amer. Gold....	204⅜	1000	Reading R.......	104⅛
10,000	do........s30	203	400	do........	105
10,000	do........	204	200	do........	105⅛
10	Merchants' Bk....	117	200	M. S. & N. I......	66⅛
150	Canton Co........	31	200	do........	66
100	do........	30¾	100	do........	66⅛
100	do........s30	30½	10	do........	70¼
100	Del. & H. C. Co....	152	100	do........	66¼
200	do........s30	150	500	Ill. Cen. R.....x-d	113
100	Cen. Coal........	40	100	do........	113¼
100	do........b10	39	100	do........	113⅛
50	do........	38	70	Clev. & Pitts......	86
100	Cum. Coal Pr....	43¼	300	do........	84¾
600	do........	43	200	do........	85
100	do........b30	43	400	Chi. & N. W......	34
100	Copake Iron M...c	5	200	do........s10	34
200	Quick. Min......	94	400	do........	34¼
400	Mar. Min. Co....	11⅞	200	do........	34⅛
100	do........	11¾	650	do........	34⅜
30	Pac. M. S. C......	305	500	do........	31¾
200	P., Ft. W. & C....	93	1500	Chi. & N. W. Pr..	64¼
100	do........	93⅛	500	do........	64⅜
100	do........s10	93⅛	200	Clev. & Tol......	108
100	do........	93¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	93¾
100	do........s10	93¾	150	do........	94
550	do........	94	100	do........	94¼
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	42	100	do........	94⅛
			100	do........	94¾

SATURDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The Gold speculation was weak, and had another fall of 3 ₩ cent. to-day. The range of sales 206@203½ ₩ cent. The Export demand for the day's steamer was $299,046, making for the whole week only $329,833, and, but for the disposition, in some quarters, noticed on Friday, to cover old outstanding engagements at higher rates, the Room would have had but little support even at the reduced quotation. The Street was rather free from Military news and rumors.

The Government Stocks have resumed a firmer tone than on Friday morning, and there is a good demand for 5-20s and 10-40s, both at the Stock Board and on Wall-street. The Railways were also partially better at the Board, but subsequently relapsed, and closed, it will be noticed below, on most descriptions, lower than on Friday afternoon. Erie broke down below 70 ₩ cent., on a rumor that one or more of the Wall-street Directors recently defeated in their purpose to defeat the January half-yearly dividend, have applied to one of the courts (or prepared a petition for the purpose) to restrain its prepayment on the 1st of February. This stock-gambling dodge was not unusual eight or ten years ago, but the present is only the second recent instance of the kind in the Street, the first being esteemed of the most frivolous and contemptible nature, and we doubt whether the last will be found less disreputable to the party engaged in it. The Stockholders of the Erie have themselves to blame for exposing their great property to such or similar attacks from one or more of their Trustees by keeping them in place year after year.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110¼	110¼	Pittsburgh	85¾	83⅜
U. S. 5-20's	108¼	108⅝	Northwest	34⅞	34¼
T. Certificates	98	98	N. West Pref	65⅜	64⅝
N. Y. Central	108¼	108	Rock Island	94⅝	91⅝
Erie	72⅜	69	Fort Wayne	93⅞	90⅝
Hudson	105¼	101	Cum'land Coal	44⅝	42⅞
Reading	105⅝	105⅛	Quicksilver	94	94
Mich. Southern	67	65⅛	Mariposa	11⅜	12
Illinois Cen	115	*113⅛	Ohio & M. Cert's	28⅜	27

* Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Mercantile	125
Merchants'	117	Chatham	115
Mechanics'	112	Bank of N. Amer	107
America	136	Hanover	102
City	170	Irving	105
North River	107	Market	103
Fulton	165	Shoe and Leather	106
National	112	Corn Exchange	115
Merchants' Exchange	97½	St. Nicholas	104
State of New-York	116	Commonwealth	103
Commerce	112	Atlantic	101
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso	101	Imp. and Traders'	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	100	Lack. & W. Bds	104
Erie 1sts, '68	102	Del. L. & W. 1sts	112
Erie 7s, '79	110	Tol. & W. 1sts, Ext	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	100	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	105
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st m., '77	100	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	104
Hudson R 7's, 3d m. '75	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108½
Harlem 3ds, '68	96	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	99
Chi., B. & Q., 8 ₩ c. 1st	113½	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds, con	82
Nor. Ind. G. L., '68	95	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	78
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	90
Ill. Central 7 ₩ c. '75	106	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m.	101
Alton & T H. 1sts	96	Peninsular R. R. B	75
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref	83		

The Newark City Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., and an extra dividend of 2½ ₩ cent., payable on and after Feb 1, both free from Government tax.

Value of Railroad Property as Affected by Peace.

From the Circular of Messrs. Jerome, Riggs & Co.

The different degrees in which prices have been influenced by the war of the rebellion has been one of its most striking results. Those articles only have followed the price of gold that are subjects of universal commerce, or of immediate consumption; while railroad property, real estate, and the securities of States and municipal bodies, and even those of the United States, in the face of the extraordinary advance in gold, have either remained unaffected, or are even below their ordinary range with gold at par. We do not include railway shares, the prices of which may depend upon speculative movements, but first-class bonds and stocks of all kinds, as well as those of the United States, are lower than they were in a normal state of affairs. During the whole process of inflation there has been no considerable movement in real estate, which can be purchased to-day as cheaply as it could be five years ago.

This is certainly a very singular result, particularly in reference to railway property. Roads that cost their owners $40,000 per mile, could not now be constructed for $100,000 per mile. As a matter of necessity, no new works are thought of. The roads that are built, consequently, are masters of the field. They command, without fear of competition, the present as well as the future traffic of the country. Add to this advantage, the rapid development of our resources—a development which doubles the productions and internal commerce of the country in periods not exceeding five years, and we shall get some idea of the vast increase in the real value of our roads since the war broke out. Their aggregate traffic and tonnage is at least twice as great as it was four years ago. Why have not the market value of these securities increased somewhat in ratio to the advance in gold; or at least in ratio to their increased value?

There are several causes that have produced such an anomaly. The income from railway property and from real estate is payable in *currency*, at its reduced value. Attention has, of late, been largely drawn to Government Securities, payable in *gold*. But the cause more influential than all others, has been the conviction that *peace* must soon bring the price of gold to *par*, and that the price of all other articles must follow. With every success, in obedience to this conviction, the price of railway shares and bonds declines. These have been so decided of late, that not a doubt exists in the public mind as to a speedy restoration of the authority of Government over the whole of the insurgent territory. This feeling has produced great indifference, not only toward railway property, but toward property of every kind, and fully accounts for the combinations which are constantly found to accelerate and profit by the anticipated decline.

We have shown that the price of railway property has receded, rather than advanced, under the rise in gold. As a necessary consequence, its price should not decline with the fall in this article. On the other hand, it can be demonstrated that every success of our arms, and every fall in prices, renders railroad property the more valuable, and that, too, just to the degree of such fall. The Erie Railway is to-day paying two prices for every article used in operating its road. Is it not the gainer just to the extent that the prices of such articles decline? Suppose them to come eventually to a gold standard, the expenses of the road would not exceed 40 per cent. on earnings of $13,200,000, instead of 67, as at the present time. In such case, the net earnings would be $7,920,000 instead of $4,400,000, and would enable the company to pay dividends equalling 20 ₩ cent. as easily as those of 8 ₩ cent. are now paid.

The class of persons to suffer by a fall in prices are the holders and producers of merchandise. Consumers of all kinds would be proportionally benefited. Railroads are not producers—they are common carriers and consumers to the extent of more than one-half of their whole earnings. Every fall in price, consequently, is directly to their advantage. Builders and manufacturers on contract would be benefited in the same way. The expenses of operating railroads would be reduced just in ratio to the fall in gold, and their value consequently increased in equal degree.

A case well in point is the value of real estate. This has not materially risen in price. But no one supposes that it would fall in price by the return of peace, nor that it would be the more valuable under the triumph of our arms and a complete restoration of the national authority, than with a continuance of the war and the consequent possibility of a divided country.

In every other point of view would peace inure to the value of railroad property. It would vastly increase the aggregate value of the productiveness of the country by returning more than half a million of men to the industrial pursuits from which they were drawn. The result of the war will be to increase, on an immense scale, manufacturing establishments, and, as a necessary consequence, our internal commerce. The basis of all our prosperity is, of course, agriculture. No contingency can be foreseen why that should not advance as rapidly in the future as the past. Every year is it enlarging its markets in foreign countries as well as our own. For the excess over domestic consumption, there is always a foreign demand; so that its real prosperity is measured by that of the commercial world. Our manufactures will supply the home market, while they may be the consumers of only a small portion of the cereals and provisions we raise.

But peace will give a vast impulse to our trade by restoring to it that of one-half of our wide domain. There is no branch of industry at the North that would not be immensely benefited by it. It would double the orders at every manufacturing establishment at the North. It would open an almost unlimited market to the food-producing sections of the West. It would, in fact, give an impulse to our domestic trade never felt before. All this commerce must pass over our railroads, and swell their business to an amount far beyond its present volume.

From a careful consideration of the whole subject, therefore, no other conclusion can be arrived at than that every step through victory toward peace, and every fall in gold, add to the real value of our railroads, and should add to instead of reduce the price of their securities. The thing is demonstrable beyond a doubt. Peace would vastly reduce their expenses, while it could not fail to increase their receipts. It would confirm the confidence felt in every kind of investment. The conservator of property is the civil Government. The moment this is seen to be placed on a firm basis, men will act upon their convictions, instead of upon their fears. Up to this time, no small number among us have distrusted every kind of property the value of which depended in any measure upon political organization. All this apprehension will soon be, if it is not already, dispelled, and we have no doubt of soon seeing railroad property sought for at its real value.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 22, 1865

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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Navy Department, yesterday, received a dispatch from ADMIRAL PORTER, saying that, in addition to the blowing up of Fort Caswell, the rebels also destroyed the pirates *Tallahassee* and *Chickamauga*. The Admiral also speaks hopefully of our forces soon getting into Wilmington. From the tone of the Richmond papers of the 19th, received at Washington, it is apparent that the rebels are in great trepidation respecting their ability to hold Wilmington against the force now operating against it.

Richmond papers of the 19th and 20th, received at Washington, give a series of telegrams from Charleston, respecting the campaign just inaugurated by Gen. SHERMAN, which resulted in the capture of Pocotaligo. The rebels appear to be very uncertain as to whether Branchville or Charleston is Gen. SHERMAN'S objective. After retreating from Pocotaligo, the rebel Gen. McLAWS crossed the Combahee River, where it is said he would make a stand. At the last report our forces had demonstrated against the enemy's position, and are said to have been concentrating a few miles from the Combahee, at McPhersonville, whither the troops were being brought up by railroad from Coosawhatchie and Savannah. Heavy rebel reinforcements are reported to have arrived at Charleston.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th inst., states that the bill to appoint a Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the "Confederacy," and recommending that Gen. JOHNSON be reinstated, has passed that branch of the rebel Congress. If carried into effect this will make LEE Commander-in-Chief of the rebel armies. Officers from HOOD'S army say its losses were overrated, and that 8,000 would cover all the casualties during the campaign. It was rumored that he had been superseded by DICK TAYLOR. Hon. W. S. FOOTE, it is reported, has been released from custody by the Provost-Marshal of Fredericksburgh, and arrived in Richmond.

A dispatch from Toronto says that the *Leader* of that city reports a naval force, consisting of thirty gunboats and three thousand five hundred trained men, has been ordered out from England to the Lake, and that the fleet will probably arrive as soon as navigation shall have opened.

A letter from Savannah says: "speaking of subjugation, Gen. SHERMAN has a very terse way of meeting this difficulty. To a proud lady who said to him: "General, you may conquer, but you can't subjugate us," he instantly replied, "I don't want to subjugate you, I mean to kill you, the whole of you, if you don't stop this rebellion." To another, who wanted to know of him how long the war would last, he said, 'Well, well,' in his rapid, earnest manner, 'I don't know; perhaps six or eight years, and then twenty or twenty-five years of guerrilla warfare; long enough to destroy this whole generation, and then we'll begin anew.' In this way he dashes their arrogance, right and left, to the winds, and they leave his presence utterly confounded, and, at least, with due respect to the Yankee General."

Over 500 deserters who came within the lines of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James, have passed through Washington since the 1st of January.

An arrival from City Point on Friday states that a great deal of picket firing took place in front of Petersburgh Thursday night, and it was reported that the place had been evacuated, but the following morning matters remained as usual. Information has also been received of considerable firing in front of Petersburgh, near the Appomattox, on Friday morning, but with what effect is not known.

GENERAL NEWS.

Bids for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, paying 6 per cent. interest, were opened in the Comptroller's Office yesterday. The amount required was $234,000. Bids amounting to $289,500 were received, ranging from par to 4 per cent. premium, but, as the Comptroller decided to accept only those at and over 2 per cent premium, only $75,000 were taken.

Pursuant to law, Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday appointed a new Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, to serve a term of four years from the 17th of April next. The new Commissioners are ISAAC BELL, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, JAMES BOWEN and OWEN W. BRENNAN. Messrs. BELL and NICHOLSON are members of the present board. The retiring members are Messrs. DRAPER and GRINNELL.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. CHARLES WHEELOCK, late Colonel of the Ninety-seventh New-York Volunteers, died in Washington yesterday. His remains will be sent to Herkimer County, N. Y.

A limited business was transacted in Produce and Marchandise, on Saturday, at generally declining prices. Middling Cotton was quoted down to 92@95c. ₩ lb. The Freight Market was very dull and heavy.

A telegram from Julesburgh, on the Plains, 456 miles west of Atchison, represents the entire country between the valley of the Little Blue and Denver City, a distance of nearly five hundred miles, as being full of hostile Cheyenne, Sioux, and Pawnee Indians, who threaten utter destruction to the way-stations, stock, and employes of the Overland Mail Company. Mr. HOLLADAY'S Agent at Julesburgh was holding that station, yesterday, with only fifteen men, and these were apprehensive of capture and massacre. It is feared that they cannot successfully cope with the Indians, and if not, then we may as well dismiss all hope of reopening the Overland Line until May or June next. The telegraph appears to be intact.

CHARLES A. SCOTT, who recently escaped from the Tombs Police Court while complaint papers for grand larceny were being drawn up against him, was apprehended on Friday by Policeman CHARLES E. FREEMAN, at Camp Perine, Trenton, N. J., where the fugitive had enlisted under the name of George Gibbs. SCOTT had been guilty of a series of robberies at the steamboat and barge offices on the North and East River piers.

JOHN PERRY, hackman, was sent to the Penitentiary for an assault, which he committed on Friday night, upon MARY BERRY, a miss of fourteen, whom he had inveigled into his coach.

MATTHEW LYNCH died at the New-York Hospital last evening, from injuries received on board the transport *Cumberland*, in whose machinery he had been crushed.

Rebel Raids from Canada.

The London *Morning Post*, the official organ, recognizes, in as strong terms as we could use ourselves, the futility and absurdity of the attempt which the Confederates are making to add a new article to the code of international law, clothing brigandage committed on an enemy from neutral soil with the immunities usually accorded to acts of regular belligerents. The theory which the Richmond authorities are endeavoring to force upon the acceptance of foreign nations is, that bands of adventurers may start from the territory of a neutral, kill and plunder on the other side of the frontier line, and get back again, without rendering themselves liable to any other punishment than such as the neutral's municipal law affixes to breaches of its neutrality, if they can show a commission from any power strong enough to keep an army in the field.

We believe this extraordinary doctrine is now propounded for the first time, but the mere inconvenience of suffering it to be carried out would, even if there were no objections to it on grounds of humanity, render its acceptance impossible. For if any such precedent as the South is offering in Canada were established, England might, in a war with France, send bands of London thieves to live in hotels along the upper Rhine, and rush across and plunder French villages and murder farmers at their leisure, without exposing themselves to any greater risk than that of being treated as "violators of neutrality;" or if Italy and Austria were at war, Italy might send brigands into Servia to rob along the Danube, and protect them from punishment by giving them military commissions.

The trouble with the Confederates is, that they hate their enemy with a hatred for which the ordinary usages of civilized war do not afford a sufficient outlet. They have vented as much of their malignity as possible on the prisoners of war, short of actually massacring them, and in all Southern districts which guerrillas can reach, they visit on the unfortunate inhabitants who may be suspected of Union sentiments all the horrors of which guerrillas are capable. But this is not enough. They want to get at the Yankee villages; at the peaceful farmers and shopkeepers. They have repeatedly tried to accomplish this by invasion, but have been foiled, to their great chagrin, and this chagrin has been intensified by the fact that they have not been able to secure a similar immunity for their own soil. They have tried repeatedly to send in bands of marauders on us, along the Southern line, but this has been found impracticable, owing to the presence of our armies, and the wide belt of their own territory which is in our occupation.

The only way, therefore, of reaching peaceful and unsuspecting citizens is from the northern side; and partly in order to protect the ruffians employed in these enterprises, from the ordinary consequences of such crimes, partly in order to drag England into the quarrel, they select Canada as their base of operations, and ask the Canadian courts to recognize as soldiers men who rob in small parties on the public highway, without a flag, or uniform, or any other military insignia, and at least six hundred miles from the nearest point of any territory belonging to the power which commissions them.

It will easily be seen that its own interest, as well as the interests of civilization, demand from every country in christendom the indignant repudiation of these monstrous pretensions. Nobody, but men bred on slave soil would ever have had the effrontery to put them forward, and no power could allow them, that was not prepared to see war lose nearly all the softening features, which modern progress has of late years imprinted on it. The civilized world would, if such practices as the St. Albans raid received the sanction of international law, have to make up its mind to see war become literally savage in most of its incidents. It would neither be confined when it broke out to any particular points, or be carried on by any particular bodies of men, or be governed by any fixed rules. Each Government could call the whole criminal population into its service, send robbers and assassins into every village, and spread pillage and arson through every district, no matter how far from armies. Even if there could be found in the letter of any decision or of any text-book, any sanction for such outrageous theories of belligerent "rights," as this would involve, it is clear that it would be impossible for civilized powers to permit them to be put into practice. In other words, even if this were the law, the general interest and safety would demand that, if it could not be abrogated, it should be disregarded.

The Bankrupt Bill.

By the acts of secession passed by certain Southern States in 1861, our New-York merchants lost over one hundred and twenty million dollars in gold. By the same scheme of rebel confiscation, such commercial cities as Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore lost some eighteen or twenty millions each. The three last together probably sacrificed something over half as much as New-York. During last session of Congress the Philadelphia Board of Trade busied itself with petitions against the Bankrupt Bill, primarily on the ground that certain Philadelphia tradesmen would be unable, if it should become law, to collect their different accounts after the restoration of the Union. The same sort of petition came up on Tuesday in the Senate from the Boston Board of Trade. And the report says that the Board set forth that "there is now due by the people of the revolted States to merchants of the North, between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000; that there has been no opportunity to press the claims for settlement in the local courts; and that, if the Bankrupt Bill should become law, the rights of these creditors would be seriously prejudiced."

In contrast with these petitioners, New-York, which is the creditor of the South for more than half what the South owes to the whole of the loyal States, asks for the Bankrupt Law, prays for the Bankrupt Law, irrespective of any consideration as to what portion of the Southern debts are payable here or elsewhere. The prime question with our metropolitan merchants, and with the great body of our business people, is to see the loyal insolvent trader here released from disabilities which have been caused in a very great measure by secession and by the spurious enactments of seceded Legislatures. The business community of New-York has quite as high notions of commercial honor as the business people of the sister cities. What our solvent merchants fear far more than the possible or probable loss of a number of debts contracted previous [to the secession era, is the permanent loss to our industrial accumulations of the energy, enterprise and honest labors of thousands of true and good men among us, who cannot resume business until they have the protection of a law similar to that which is now before Congress. The view which the Boston and Philadelphia Boards of Trade take is essentially local and sectional. It concerns, or is supposed to concern, the individual interests of a small class of enterprisers. The theory of the supporters of a general bankrupt law, on the other hand, has for its basis the general amelioration of a large loyal community, and their relief from disabilities imposed upon them, in a vast majority of instances, by no fault of their own.

Mr. SUMNER, in presenting the Boston petition in the Senate on Tuesday, did well to suggest that, if the petitioners were afraid that the proposed bankrupt law would sacrifice the debts due to them in the United States, there were possible means of enforcing their claims altogether irrespective of a general insolvency act. Such an intimation, we have little doubt, will do much to modify the opposition offered to the bill. Even in South Carolina, the statute of limitations does not include such accounts as concern "the trade of merchandise between merchant and merchant." If it did, the Boston accounts would be canceled there already, not only by local secession acts, but by lapse of time. For, personal actions barring such accounts as we have named, have to be brought in the local courts, we believe within four years after the debt has been contracted. But this can in no degree affect the interests of a great mercantile community. And Boston, we think, may safely fall back on the incidental assurance of Mr. SUMNER, that the bill now before the Senate may be allowed to pass, and yet a reasonable protection be thrown around the peculiar interests of the Southern traders in New-England generally.

The Chivalry on Humanity.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that in order to save the Confederacy more killing is necessary. "Men in command must not be afraid to die—they must not be afraid to kill. Officers must be killed—not mere privates. Reform must begin at the top, not at the bottom of the service. To reach the private, Captains must be shot. We want no child's play—we want an army."

This is certainly a lively idea, and it would seem that the South Carolinians may adopt it and put it into practice. If the sanguinary "reform" which it recommends will only begin "at the top" of the Confederate service—that is, with JEFFERSON DAVIS himself, and be rigidly carried out through the lower ranks of officials, we shall have peace in the Spring, and the best possible guarantee for future tranquillity. We should have been loth to recommend so sweeping a measure ourselves, as we make no claims to ferocity of temper, but now that it is proposed by those who have seen more than we have of the Confederate leaders during the last four years, and are therefore well acquainted with their deserts, we do not feel justified in withholding our consent.

We are satisfied from the following account which the *Mercury* gives of the antecedents and actual condition of the people of South Carolina, that whenever this great opening of the vials of wrath begins, the work will be thoroughly done.

"This is a community of law. Just one hundred and ninety-two years ago we began our political existence under the authority of the Lords Proprietors of England, and the rule of the Cavaliers, with the good old English code of laws, unemasculated by modern philanthropy and pseudo humanitarianism to guide us. With the blessing of God we have still preserved that code but little adulterated by demagogism. We can still hang a villain, or shoot a ruffian, without lacerating the bowels of our humanity. We have not yet come to have a nursery for scoundrels, called a Penitentiary—nor public preachers in the pulpit, who called Christ "a good Galilean youth." Simple folks, we have little improved upon our successors. We are still only as our fathers left us in their ignorance—simply civilized and simply Christians."

We are glad to hear it. If the South has had any faults in times past, it has been a leaning to "philanthropy" and "pseudo humanitarianism." The exceeding chariness about taking away human life, and a sort of maudlin respect for human rights, and a strong distaste for all sorts of summary justice, have, as is well known, long been characteristics of nearly all the Slave States. If the "Lords Proprietors," or the "Cavaliers," from whom nearly everybody in the South is lineally descended, could come on earth again, they would refuse to believe that the mild, scrupulous, phlegmatic, tolerant, humane, tender-hearted and highly speculative gentlemen who now people most of the plantations, were really their progeny. We are glad to find that this weakness has not spread into South Carolina, and that the citizens of that State can still "hang a villain or shoot a ruffian without lacerating the bowels of the community." Let them therefore at once take advantage of this sound condition of their viscera, and begin the work. By all means let all the villains be hanged, and all the ruffians be shot, and above all things, "begin at the top." The spirits of the "Lords Proprietors," they may rely on it, will look on approvingly; the ghosts of the "Cavaliers" will chuckle, and the Yankees will forgive South Carolina a multitude of her sins for saving them so much trouble.

The Wrongs of Our Prisoners Again.

No one but a person placed at the centre of opinion—like an editor—can imagine how hot the passion of the country is growing over the wrongs of our prisoners in the hands of the rebel slave-holders. If any of our readers, not personally interested in this terrible question, will imagine his own brother, or son, or friend, gradually starving during twenty months—the light of reason giving out under want of food, the influence of bad quarters, miasma and filth, subjected to brutal and cruel jailors, bodily strength failing, and life dying out in wretchedness and despair—a man who might have been an honor to the nation thus slowly murdered by inches, and ending as a lunatic or idiot, his only crime that he had served his country—he will appreciate the tide of indignation and wrath which is now slowly rising with irresistible power against these damnable wrongs in the hearts of our people. The conviction has taken fast hold of the public mind that this whole thing is a deliberate and devilish plot of the leaders of the Confederacy to force us to exchange an army of healthy and vigorous soldiers (made so by our humanity) for an equal number of these broken wrecks of manhood (made so by their cruelty.) The same cool system of murder seems to have been tried in South Carolina (where we had been led to expect more generosity,) as in Virginia, where we counted on nothing but cruelty and dishonor. The same close confinement, want of shelter, and deprivation of wood for fires or building, was enforced in Andersonville, where wood and space abounded, as in Richmond, where they might have been scant; the same scarcity of food in Georgia, where the land was overflowing with abundance, as in Virginia, where rations were short. There is evidently system and method in such barbarity. It cannot be the result of accident.

It is difficult to conceive such cold-blooded and far-seeing cruelty; and certainly no human being but an Anglo-Saxon slaveholder could, in this age of the world, be guilty of it. Yet the evidence from ten thousand sources proves the fiendish and incredible wrongs to which these unhappy young men have been subject, and the inference from all the facts, seems to the public irresistible. It looks like designed torture and unmanning or wasting the powers of our brave soldiers. The enemy did not dare openly to shoot them, knowing that then our Government might shoot rebel prisoners, and, beside, wished to exchange all they could. But gradually to starve, brutify and extinguish the life and hope of fifty thousand soldiers, burying a large proportion under Southern soil, and offering the rest, when they were beyond the power of doing injury, as exchanges for our lusty captives. This was something to gratify the utmost appetite of a slaveholder's hate, and so cunning as not probably to be punished by any public retaliation. This is the view which is rapidly taking hold of the public mind. And another equally strong is coming to the surface, that our Government is not doing, and has not done, its full duty in the matter.

The people cannot but feel that had Mr. LINCOLN set down his foot in the first years, about the treatment of our prisoners, at once on a small scale ordering retaliation, as BUTLER did in regard to his negroes in the trenches, the rebel authorities would have speedily "backed down," as they did in that memorable case. But now that the evil has become so vast and awful, retaliation by our Government is rendered much more difficult; though still we think some modified form might be invented, which would tend to the real interests of humanity, and protect our unfortunate brothers and friends from these barbarians.

There is a strong feeling, too, with the public, that the President should make some open and formal protest—giving his evidence—in the name of humanity against these enormities. He would thus bring the crimes of the rebels before the great tribunal of the opinion of the civilized world. The record of their guilt and our protest would become part of history. Such a public indictment would shame men like Gen. LEE (who once was a gentleman) and JEFF. DAVIS, who has a *rôle* to play before the eyes of Europe. It might force from their fears—what the sense of compassion or the instincts of gentleman have never been able to do—humanity toward their defenceless prisoners.

Something certainly ought to be done. Our brothers wrongs cry to Heaven. The picture of these poor starving wretches—once our noblest young men—now broken in mind and body, idiots and lunatics under hope deferred and want and sickness, being murdered by inches, is enough to spoil the happiest lot here, and to throw a cloud over all our successes.

The President of the Police and the Judges.

It is a constant practice of the Democratic press—and in this even the leading Republican evening journal has thought fit recently to join—to speak of the severe strictures and gloomy sketches given in our columns of the government of this city, as exaggerated pictures, and to urge that the Democracy of New-York on the whole secures as many of the results of good government as are attained elsewhere.

Whenever, however, any candid and impartial report appears from a respectable official of the moral or financial condition of New-York, we see that all the accusations of this and kindred journals against the management of city affairs are more than justified.

Mr. ACTON, the President of the Police Board, has recently given to the public a police report for the year. He is certainly not one disposed to exaggerate our unfortunate condition, but these are his words, and they should receive weighty consideration from the public:

Probably in no city in the civilized world, not the theatre of actual war, is human life so lightly prized, and subjected to as great hazards from violence, as in New-York and Brooklyn. In no other such cities does the machinery of criminal justice so signally fail to restrain or punish serious and capital offences. This is a startling proposition, but it is seen and felt by all classes of prudent and sober-minded people.

There were arrested by the Metropolitan Police, for crimes of violence of a serious character, in 1863 and 1864 respectively, as follows:

	1863.	1864.
For felonious assault	343	462
For assaults on policemen	19	35
For attempt at rape	22	29
For insulting females in the street	33	88
For murder	79	48
For maiming	6	6
For manslaughter	1	10
For rape	21	14
For threatening life	12	30
Total	537	742

A small portion of this mass of high crime has received the punishment provided by the laws. The fault, if any exist, is somewhere beyond the power of the police.

During the year ending the 30th of November, five members of the police force have met their deaths by violence from the hands of desperate ruffians, great numbers of whom infest the city.

Thirteen have been seriously injured or wounded by collision with the same violent class. A much larger number not reported have received injuries of a less serious character. This has occurred during the year which has not been marked by any serious riot or mob.

The City of New-York ought to be not only as healthy and attractive a residence as any city in the world, but it should be as safe for both persons and property; yet its property is fearfully menaced by fires and robberies, and persons are in startling peril from criminal violence.

This lamentable state of things is due in a great measure to a tardy and inefficient administration of justice, aggravated by the existing state of war. Moreover, these causes are likely to continue for some years, even if the most favorable state of circumstances which can be reasonably anticipated shall occur.

Concert and energy on the part of all good citizens and honest officials, to resist and subdue these elements of violence and crime, are urgently demanded.

As our institutions and laws as administered do not afford adequate protection to persons or property, some remedy must be found and applied, or life in our metropolis will drift rapidly toward the conditions of barbarism.

The difficulty here intimated is clear enough—it is not with the police. They have arrested 742 criminals, charged with high crimes, or about fifty per cent. more than last year, yet the greater proportion of these have escaped punishment, and are still marauding on the community.

Five policemen have been killed and thirteen seriously injured and wounded in arresting these ruffians. Property, we are told, is fearfully menaced by fires and robberies, and persons are in constant peril from criminal violence. In no city in the civilized world, the Chief asserts, is human life so lightly prized, or subject to such hazards of violence. This last statement we are inclined to think somewhat exaggerated, as the rate of crime must be quite as great in London or Liverpool as here, but the truth still remains, that out of 742 arrested criminals, a "large proportion" escaped and still pursue their nefarious calling. The reason is as plainly suggested by the President of the Board of Police, as could be with propriety; it lies in *the laxity or corruption of the judges*, elected by universal suffrage. It is perfectly well known that notorious ruffians, if they happen to have any political influence in a Democratic Ward, escape their just dues when brought before some of our popular judges. Numbers of criminals are let off every week to return to their rapes, burglaries and thieveries, provided some "influential Alderman" or leading "Ward politician" intercede in their behalf; numbers of others are handed over to the recruiting officers, and after being marched down to the front, disgrace our army there by desertion, and then desert again from the rebels, and return to their plundering occupations in this city. What else could be expected?

On the attractive Democratic theory, so dear to our philosophical evening cotemporary, the ruffians of the Sixth Ward, the gamblers of the Second, and the grog-sellers and pimps of the Fourth, are allowed to select for themselves a candidate for an office which ought, above all offices, to represent the highest purity and integrity of the State—the Judgeship. The Judges naturally represent their constituency, and, though (unfortunately, according to the opinion of our theoretical cotemporary) we have a Police Commission, not dependent on New-York suffrage, and above all suspicion of connivance with crime, yet the Judges can undo half which the Police accomplish, and let loose the criminals which they arrest. We all know the activity of our police, yet we are told, on the authority of its Chief, that life is growing unsafe and property insecure.

The best policed city in the world is to be overrun with thieves, burglars and murderers, because the Judges, elected by universal suffrage, join hands with crime. We commend this example, among many others, to our *doctrinaire* friends, who are so in love with the rule of popular suffrage in the city, and so opposed to the special legislation of Albany.

Freedom of the Press in France.

There is not much prospect that M. PERSIGNY'S prediction touching the future freedom of the French press will be verified in our day, since, instead of relaxing its fetters, the French Government and French courts are incessantly laboring to strip it of the few privileges which yet remain to it. A case has lately been decided by the "Tribunal of Rouen," illustrative of the persecution to which the French press is exposed under the Second Empire. It is the *correspondents*, however, not the editors, whose rights are now in jeopardy. Hitherto the former have been allowed a tolerable measure of liberty, but henceforward, if the Court of Correction is as adverse as the lower tribunals, they must submit to the gagging system as well as their principals.

The case at issue arose thus: Some time ago two literary Parisians, MM. ST. CHERON and CLAIRBOIS, engaged to supply five or six Provincial journals with letters from the French metropolis three or four times a week. These letters were filled with the political and social gossip of the gay city, and until recently, called forth no reprehension from the Minister. But unfortunately there is a firm in Paris styled the *Havas Correspondence* which, by favor of the Government, enjoys a monopoly of this sort of business, and whose interests were damaged by the ability and enterprise of the gentlemen aforesaid. The firm brought their grievances before the Home Office, which at once espoused the cause of its protégés, and instructed the Crown lawyers to take proceedings against MM. ST. CHERON and CLAIRBOIS for an infraction of the ordinances regulating the press. The case was originally tried by the Court of First Instance, in Paris, from whose judgment the defendants appealed to the "Tribunal of Rouen," but the decision of the upper court has been no less adverse to them than that of the lower one, the Rouen Rhadamanthus having ruled that the correspondence under consideration "constitutes, in the eye of the law, a *periodical publication*, whatever be the character of the parties to whom it is addressed, whatever the number of the correspondents, in whatever form it may appear, and whatever be the channel through which it is communicated." But no "periodical publication" treating of matters connected with politics or social economy, and appearing either regularly on stated days, or in numbers and irregularly, can be published, or even created, without the authorization of the Government; therefore the Rouen judge pronounced the writing and publication of these letters an infraction of the law, and confirmed the decision of the lower court, with costs.

This is a most iniquitous sentence, for it is plain that the decree of the 17th of February, 1852, from which the above quotation is an extract, was never intended to apply to aught save journals, magazines, reviews, &c. If, however, the Court of Correction should ratify the judgment of the "Tribunal of Rouen," then no newspaper correspondent in France must dare in the future even to indite a letter on the political or social topics of the hour, without first submitting a rough draft of what are to be its contents to the Minister of the Interior, and obtaining his sanction to write. This restriction will give a death-blow to the business of French correspondents, and coupled with *avertisements*, and the suspending power, will tend to divert the French press of all liberty, and to consummate the "crowning of the political edifice," so far as the press is concerned.

Geneva and its Factions.

Events have occurred, and are occurring, in Geneva, which bode no good to that famous member of the Swiss Confederation, or to the general interests of the country of WILLIAM TELL.

Geneva is the prey of factions who, to promote their own ends, have repudiated all respect for law and justice. These factions style themselves *Radicals* and *Independents*, and the animosity which incites hostile armies in the field is charity itself in comparison to the antipathy with which they regard each other. When the tug of war comes at election time, that antipathy often leads to outrages of the most sanguinary character, the perpetrators of which, if ever called to account, are pretty sure of being shielded from punishment by their brother partisans. In illustration of the deadly nature of the feud which rages between these factions, and the impunity which political criminals enjoy in Geneva, it is merely necessary to adduce the case of the riots of last August, and the result of the trial which the fomenters of those riots have recently undergone.

Last August there was a vacancy in the Genevese Council of State, and an elector had to be held in order to fill the void. The candidates were M. CHENEVIERE and M. FAZY, but the latter, or Radical candidate, was defeated by a majority of 337. The victory was fairly won by the Independents, who, of course, felt greatly elated. Their exultation, however, was of short duration. The Electoral Committee, which was mostly composed of Radicals, determined to abuse its power, rather than recognise the election of a political opponent. M. CHENEVIERE was accordingly set aside, despite his majority, and M. FAZY appointed Councilor in his stead. This so exasperated the Independents, that they rushed in a body to the Hotel de Ville, where the Government was in session, and insisted that the result of the election, and the number of votes cast for each candidate, should be duly announced to the citizens. This being customary, the demand was acceded to, and immediately an official *cortège* was formed, which proceeded through the principal streets, followed by an immense crowd, to make the required proclamation. They were not, however, suffered to fulfill their duty unmolested. When they arrived at the Faubourg St. Gervais they encountered a radical mob, armed with muskets, who fired on the procession, killing five and wounding eight. This treacherous assault was the cause of all the excitement and rioting that subsequently ensued; and yet the organizers and leaders of that assemblage of assassins—the men who incited the mob to attack the procession—who distributed ammunition to all that wanted it—who gave the order to fire—nay, who actually fired into the *cortège* themselves—have been recently pronounced innocent of the murder of their fellow-citizens, innocent of the crime of sedition, by a jury and a judge sworn to uphold the majesty of the law.

But inciting to sedition, resisting authority, shedding the blood of fellow-citizens, are venial offences now-a-days in Geneva. The desecrations of law perpetrated by each of the rival factions, while in power, have in fact reduced the Republic almost to a state of anarchy. The Gallic element of the population is rapidly increasing, and the Third NAPOLEON could doubtless advance just as plausible reasons for the annexation of the little Genevan Commonwealth to the Second Empire, as for the annexation thereto of Nice and Savoy.

The Public Taxes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a very easy matter for your correspondent, "Carl Benson," or any one else, to cry out absurd against the tax on sales; but it is a very different matter to adduce facts and arguments against the practicability and fairness of the tax. No such facts or arguments have as yet been found, though C. B., and others, doubtless, have made very diligent search for them. We beg to assure C. B. he has been misinformed, that the tax has been abandoned by its projectors. It has not been abandoned, it will not be abandoned, and it must, sooner or later, in connection with a tax on property, supersede all other direct Federal taxes; and for the simple reason, saying nothing about the equity of the tax, that an adequate revenue cannot be raised by any other method, without fatally impairing the productive resources and energies of the country.

C. B. refers to the oppressive taxes on sales of the "middle ages." We suppose he had in his mind's eye the famous Spanish excise tax, the *alcavala*. If C. B. "will brush up his history," he will learn that that tax differed, *in toto*, from the tax on sales now advocated in this country. The *alcavala* was originally levied at ten per cent., afterward at fourteen per cent., and we are under the impression—though of this we will not be sure—was finally raised as high as twenty-five per cent. But worse than all, these enormous taxes thus raised were, principally, used to gratify the insane ambition of the Spanish princes for foreign conquests, and were, therefore, mostly expended in foreign countries. First manufactures, and then all dependent branches of business and employment, declined and decayed. The drying up of all the productive resources of the country, and the final impoverishment of the nation, was the necessary consequence.

But C. B.'s *gorge* rises most at the proposition to tax real and personal estate. "To hear C. B. talk," one would think there was no other interest in the country but the property interest, and that there were no incomes but those derived from invested thousands in houses, and lands, and bonds, and mortgages, and stocks. But in his allusion to the Income Tax as a tax on property, he is particularly unfortunate. Real and personal estate, he maintains, is already heavily taxed by the Income Tax. Well, let us figure out this heavy tax and see what it amounts to. In a recent communication to the Times, if our memory serves us, C. B. estimated the present net income from real estate, in this city, at four per cent.; sufficiently low, we think, but let that pass. The Income Tax on this, at five per cent., is twenty cents, which, on a hundred dollars, is one-fifth of one per cent—that is, a tax of five per cent. on income, derived from real estate, is equivalent to a tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on the value of the property. C. B., whilst thus protesting against a moderate tax, on his real and personal estate—the possession of which by the by, is a predicament which everybody is not so unfortunate as to be in—and pleading in bar the Income Tax, has not the slighest objection that the small mechanic, or manufacturer, as C. B. would denominate him, *a la* Internal Revenue Law, who perhaps occupies with his family apartments in one of C. B.'s tenement houses, and pays his rent monthly in advance, should be called upon, also, monthly by the Government of the United States to pay 5 per cent. on the entire product of his little shop, with the lawful privilege, to be sure, of reimbursing himself from his customers, if he can; but the very attempt to do which, C. B. characterizes as "neither honest nor patriotic." C. B. would probably urge in justification that the manufacturing interest is "immensely and extravagantly favored by the present tariff." If by the manufacturing interest he means the cotton, woolen, and iron manufactures, we concede that it is highly favored by the tariff. But C. B. perhaps, is not aware, as people in general are not, that there are a great variety of small manufactures, and, in fact, many heavy and extensive branches of manufacturing business, which are not only not favored by the present high tariff, but, on the contrary, are positively damaged by it.

We might instance the manufacture of carriages, locomotives, railroad cars, steam engines, steam boilers, machinery and domestic hardware. A high tariff enhances the cost of nearly all the raw materials used in these manufactures, and, to that extent, by enhancing the cost of their products, tends to limit and restrict the amount of their production. And yet all these manufactures are compelled to pay an ad valorem tax of 5 per cent. on the absurd and false plea that they are protected by the tariff. They ask for no better tariff than the tariff of '46, and a lower tariff would be entirely consistent with, and, in fact, greatly promotive of their interests. Many of these manufactures are beyond the reach of foreign competition, tariff or no tariff. R. M. S.

Dec. 28, 1864.

Sketch of Gov. Fenton.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Occasions like the one we are now called upon to chronicle, from the interest they create, demand something more than a simple report of the ceremonies. There always is in the public mind a strong desire, if not demand, to know more of the life and character of the principal actor than merely appears when the honored choice of the people is called upon to be invested with the robes of office, and to take upon himself the cares and responsibilities of his high position. When, therefore, at this time, under the organic laws of the State of New-York, its Chief Magistrate is inaugurated, it seems proper to preface the report of the official proceedings with a short biographical sketch of the Governor elect:

Reuben Eaton Fenton was born in Chautauqua County, upon the anniversary of our National independence, in the year 1819, and is consequently 45 years old, and in the prime of his physical and mental manhood. His father was one of the earliest settlers of the town, holding his farm from the Holland Land Company, which at that time owned an immense tract of land in Chautauque and the adjoining counties. Until he was 15 years of age he pursued the ordinary course of farmers' sons, working on the farm in Summer and going to the district log school-house in Winter. After 15, he enjoyed the advantages of short terms at the College Hill Academy, near Cincinnati, Ohio—where his proficiency was such as to receive from his teachers the highest encomiums—and the Fredonia Academy in his native county. While attending these academies, he read the elementary law books, with the intention of entering the legal profession, and he subsequently, in the year 1838, entered the law office of Joseph and Franklin H. Waite, Esqs., in the village of Jamestown, and remained for nearly a year; more, however, with a view of becoming qualified for those active business transactions in which he was about to engage, and becoming familiar with those principles and forms of law with which every business man should acquaint himself, than with any intention of pursuing the profession of the law as an occupation.

In the year 1840 he commenced those successful operations in the lumber trade, which have since rendered his name a household word among lumbermen, from the head-waters of the Allegany to the mouth of the Ohio. No memorandum of the active and eventful life of Mr. Fenton could be complete, without an allusion to his extensive and uniformly successful transactions in this branch of his business.

Commencing, as we have said, in 1840, on a small scale, with little capital he gradually extended and enlarged his operations, until he was numbered among the most extensive lumber-dealers whose rich and valuable products floated annually down the endless maze of our beautiful Western rivers. His uniform, and we may say, *never-failing* success, became proverbial with lumbermen, and it was often facetiously remarked that "it was *impossible* for his property to be injured, because he was so lucky."

Luck, however, has not been the secret of his success, either in business or in the political arena. One of the principal characteristics of Mr. Fenton's career is untiring, sleepless vigilance and personal attention to all the details of his business; never trusting anything to others that it is possible to do himself, and never putting off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day. This personal care and superintendence of his affairs, and promptness to execute at the right time, more than any favoritism of the capricious dame Fortune, is the cause of his success in business and politics so far in life.

But during these years of success as a business man, Mr. Fenton was not permitted to devote himself entirely to his own affairs. The people of his town and county were constantly calling upon him to serve them in various capacities. Much against his will, and to the detriment of his business, he was elected to discharge the duties of nearly all the local offices, and this, though he was a Democrat and seven out of ten of his constituents were Whigs. In 1852, he was nominated by the Democrats to represent the then 33d District in Congress. The nomination, at the time, was considered as merely complimentary, the Whig majority in the district being overwhelming. Mr. Fenton, however, commenced the canvass in earnest, and prosecuted it with such vigor that when the votes were counted, he was found to be elected by 56 majority, when the regular Whig ticket had over 3,000 majority.

With his career in the famous Thirty-third Congress all are familiar. Elected as a Democrat, with known Free Soil tendencies, and equally well-known Free Soil antecedents, he entered that Congress an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of the Administration of Franklin Pierce, under the solemn assurance from the National Convention of that party, that assembled at Baltimore in 1852, that the "subject of slavery should not be agitated in Congress or out of Congress," and by the equally strong pledges of non-agitation by the Democratic party in Mr. Pierce's inaugural message.

But he had not long held a seat in that body before it became apparent that a submission to *new* demands of the slave power, involving no less a sacrifice than the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that ancient and honorable barrier to the northward spread of African slavery, was to become a *test* of Democratic church-membership. The Nebraska Bill was very soon introduced and was at once adopted by the President as a leading measure of his administration; and it was, of course, supported by all who desired or expected to retain their position in the party.

At this juncture, Mr. Fenton, though enjoying to a flattering degree the confidence and esteem of the President and Cabinet, broke away from his life-long associations, and ardently espoused the cause of Freedom, which had been jeopardized by what he believed to be the unfaithful course of the Administration, and together with a large number of influential political friends, united in calling the people of the State to form another political compact, which should embody in its platform of principles the true and fundamental precepts of a pure democracy. The Republican party was the result of this movement, and when its representative delegates first met at Syracuse to present candidates for State officers, Mr. Fenton was unanimously chosen to preside over the deliberations of the convention. He had the satisfaction of having his labors most emphatically indorsed by the people, the ticket then nominated being elected by a large majority.

Mr. Fenton was himself the first nominee of the Republican party for Representative in Congress, from the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, and was elected by over 5,000 majority. In 1858, again in 1860, and still again in 1862, he was renominated, and each time triumphantly reëlected, his average majority being about 7,000. This remarkable success is, we believe, unparalleled in the Northern States—there being no other instance in which a man has been so often reëlected and by such decided and increasing manifestations of popular favor.

The confidence thus given him by his constituents was well earned by his labors in the House of Representatives. During his first term, he was a leading, useful and influential member of the Committee on Commerce, with one exception, the most important committee of the House. In his next term, he was Chairman of that committee. This committee it was that reported to the House of Representatives the bills which caused to come into successful operation the celebrated "Reciprocity Treaty" which extended the area of free commerce and trade over nearly the entire North American continent. In the succeeding Congress he was placed upon the Committee of Ways and Means, which post he retained until his withdrawal from that body on the 20th of December last to accept the high position of Governor of the great State of New-York.

During all of his past career, an interest in the welfare of those who fight the battles of their country, appears to be a part of Mr. Fenton's nature. He must have been imbued with something of the spirit of his birthday, for he has ever been known as the unwearying advocate and friend of the soldier. When so many voters are in the field, it may be little to the credit of a public man that he manifests a becoming interest in their welfare. But Mr. Fenton's is no new-found zeal, born of this great occasion. Almost the first speech he made in Congress, was an eloquent argument in support of a resolution which he had introduced, Feb. 9, 1855, providing pensions for the widows and orphans of the soldiers and seamen of the Revolutionary War. From that time to the present, his public record on this subject has been ever consistent. How steadily he kept in view the interests of the soldier, is strikingly shown in the bills which he introduced during the last session of Congress, and which, through his efforts, became laws. Space permits us to give only the titles of a few, but from these their character may be judged. Among others were bills:

"To facilitate the granting of furloughs and discharges to disabled soldiers."

"To facilitate the payment of bounties and arrears of pay due wounded and deceased soldiers."

"To provide for a payment of a bounty of $100 to soldiers honorably discharged by reason of wounds and sickness, when they have served for nine months, and a proportional amount for less terms exceeding three months."

"To simplify the form of applications for pensions."

"To provide for losses of property belonging to loyal citizens, by reason of the rebellion."

"To provide for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts."

That Mr. Fenton's past life and public services have endeared him to the people of his native State, is most evident from the result of the late political canvass. Nominated by the Union party, as its candidate for Governor, with almost entire unanimity, he gallantly swept the field—leading the Presidential and State tickets—upon the battle-ground of the campaign chosen by the Democratic party, and when their whole efforts were concentrated to defeat the great Union party of the country.

Most emphatically Mr. Fenton is a man of and for the people. In the days of his prosperity, he is the same warm friend, the same kind protector, the same interested citizen that he was when he was poor, and struggling for wealth and position.

Personally, Mr. Fenton is a man of fine appearance, courteous and kindly in manner, willing at all times to hear patiently and considerately the merits of every case, anxious alone to get at the truth, and, so far as in his power lies, to render substantial justice. There are few men possessed of such suavity of manners, combined with so great executive talent; and the people of the State may rest assured—to use his own form of expression—that during his administration, the State of New-York will occupy no equivocal position upon the great national questions which now involve the life and stability of the nation.

Filling Quotas—Frauds Upon the Government.

Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read, somewhat carefully, your editorial of the 6th inst., the letter of your correspondent therein referred to, and the very graphic and truthful communication of Gen. E. W. Hinks to the Adjutant-General, all bearing upon the subject of the miserable trash with which the people endeavor to relieve themselves of their liabilities to military service, I desire the privilege of saying a few words which may possibly assist in the development and enforcement of some plan to prevent such outrageous abuses as at present exist in this whole matter of "filling quotas" and furnishing substitutes.

From the nature of my position I am brought directly in contact with all the parties spoken of; am obliged to meet and converse with the citizens; the township and ward agents, the bounty or substitute brokers, and with the recruits or substitutes themselves, and I think Gen. Hinks states the matter fairly when he says that the greater portion of the difficulty arises from the anxiety of the people to evade the military responsibilities devolving upon them, without due regard to the means employed, or the character of their representatives. No one, not directly interested, and personally acquainted with this matter can have any conception of the meanness, the rascality, the utter disregard of all moral obligations which is to be seen every day, and this not only in the endeavor to fill quotas, but for the purpose of securing exemption from draft upon any pretext whatever. I never had the most exalted opinion of the lower classes in the vicinity of large cities, but I must confess I was not prepared to meet so much rascality as I have seen in the past year. Shoulder-hitters, thieves, pimps, wharf-rats and citizens, who, at other times, and under different circumstances, seem indifferently honest, appear to have combined to defraud the Government of its just dues.

In your editorial you throw a great amount of blame upon the Provost-Marshals and Surgeons of Boards of Enrolment, and I am not disposed to assert that in some cases your censure may not have been justly deserved, although the proper authorities have full power, and, so far as I can ascertain, have the disposition to punish parties so offending most severely, at any time that sufficient proof can be furnished. But, I beg leave to suggest, that there may be some trouble elsewhere, which cannot very well be reached by officials. In my examination I am obliged to reject about three-quarters of all volunteers and substitutes appearing before me, for mental and physical disqualifications; notwithstanding which, I think it not unlikely that I may occasionally pass a man in the hurried and superficial examinations I am necessarily obliged to make, who would have been rejected if more minutely inspected, or who may prove unfit for service after enlistment, and I do not believe it would be possible to avoid such occasional errors of judgment, especially when dealing with such a set of unmitigated scoundrels as I meet every day in my examining-room.

In the Revised Regulations, Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, paragraph 90, it is stated that "The duty of inspecting men, and determining whether they are fit or unfit for the military service of the country, requires the utmost impartiality, skill, and circumspection on the part of the examining surgeon and Board of Enrollment." Men who are expected to assume such grave responsibilities, and upon whom so much depends, should be well paid for their services, should be the most patriotic, honest, and reliable men in the community, and should be supported and assisted by the people generally. The salary paid by the Government for such important service is about four dollars per day, which is entirely inadequate compensation for the character and amount of service rendered, and I know of a number of the very best men who have resigned their positions because the salary was much less than could be obtained with less labor, less responsibility and more comfort in private life, and because it was entirely impossible to support their families on any such sum. The members of this Board of Enrollment accepted the positions from patriotic motives, and still hold them for the same reason, although there is not one who has not been at some pecuniary loss by so doing. They are willing to continue, if they can be of service to the Government, but I must say we sometimes feel somewhat discouraged.

Examinations are required to be made with the utmost rapidity, the orders requiring that in the cases of drafted men the examinations should not average less than one hundred and twenty per day, or, working for eight hours a day, (which is as much as any brain or body can bear at such exhausting work) at the rate of one man every four minutes. Recruits and substitutes must be examined about as rapidly, and I wish to know how much opportunity this gives for minute inspection?

The statement of the person exam'ned *must* be asked for, and, in the absence of more reliable information, must be depended upon to a certain limited extent, by the surgeon in his examinations for mental and physical disqualification, and also by the Provost-Marshal as to former service, nativity, etc., and we have found by experience that, influenced by the high bounties to be obtained, such persons never hesitate to tell any falsehood, practice any fraud, or commit perjury, without a blush or sign of conscious guilt. In examinations for epilepsy and many other diseases, the man's statement must be received, as there is no other means of ascertaining the facts, and yet we find the answer almost invariably the same—that the man is perfectly sound and well, no matter how he may have suffered previously. In fact, all kinds of frauds are attempted, aided in very many cases by educated and unscrupulous physicians employed for this purpose; and it is not to be wondered at, that even the most skillful and conscientious surgeons are sometimes deceived. I have been informed that the worst difficulty is not so much that men are physically disqualified, although that is bad enough, as that they cannot be depended upon even when sound; but after receiving the high bounties, for which *alone* they enlisted, they will desert at the first opportunity. This depends upon the man's moral character, and it is impossible for any one to judge, in a five minutes' interview, as to whether a man is entirely reliable or not. Of course, all flagrant cases can be discovered, but the vast majority of bad characters cannot be detected in so short a time. The fact must be constantly borne in mind, that the great majority of the men now enlisting are doing so, not from patriotic motives, but merely to obtain the large amounts of money promised as bounties.

I know not how all the difficulties surrounding this whole matter of substitution and "filling quotas" can be overcome, except by refusing to accept substitutes at all, as well as all volunteers enlisting for large *cash* bounties, and drafting directly from the people. If any means can be suggested and adopted which will wholly or partially remedy the evil, no class of persons will be better pleased than the many honest and patriotic men who are filling unpopular, unpleasant, laborious, vexatious and unprofitable positions as members of Boards of Enrollment, for which they receive neither thanks or adequate compensation in any way.

Hoping that some practical and efficient plan may be devised to remedy these evils, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

A SURGEON OF BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.

Our Suffering Prisoners Among the Rebels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question whether our Government and its officials, specially charged with the responsibility, are doing all that is practicable for the release of our brave men, now rotting in rebel prisons, or at least for the alleviation of their sufferings and the supply of their wants, has been discussed a good deal, but is still unsolved.

To grumble and condemn is easy. To decide that our Government only is at fault, when we know nothing of the grave and complicated difficulties which may be in the way of its speedy action, would be impertinent and unjust.

But one thing is certain. Our brave men—our sons, our brothers, or husbands, in tens of thousands—are now suffering all the cruelties and privations, which are fully proved to be the rule, rather than the exception, in the Southern prison-pens; while their friends and relatives are condemned to the most painful and harassing anxiety, not merely as to their condition, but as to whether they are alive or dead, or in what particular prison they are dragging out their existence, under the torture of slow starvation.

Need this state of things exist? Is it absolutely necessary that dreary months should drag on, with this miserable uncertainty still hanging over both the prisoners and their friends? *Has* our Government really done all it can do to relieve this misery?

I for one feel that I have earned the right to ask—and hundreds, thousands of earnest and loyal friends of our Government and those now in authority have an equal right. Fully half my income, and more than two years' faithful service of the only one of my family capable of military service, has been cheerfully given to our great cause. To shrink from such a cause is worse than cowardly. Our boys go to the field with all the dire chances of war—capture included—staring them in the face. We accept all these grim contingencies with calm trust in God and in the justice of our fight. A plucky youth, who has roughed it for more than two years in the field and in the swamps of the frontiers, can endure even the discomforts of a Southern prison for a reasonable time, especially if he may be cheered by a word now and then, and a few mouthfuls of decent food from his friends at home. But utter isolation, month after month, shivering on hard floors without a blanket or change of raiment, and starving on a short allowance of corn meal, amidst filth and vermin, without a cahnce to convey a syllable through the walls or to receive one—all this is not pleasant to think of.

Four or five weeks ago, it was announced, semi-officially, that arrangements had been made to send supplies to our prisoners at Richmond, to be distributed by two of our own officers among them designated for that purpose. A list of permitted articles was published. Like many others, I sent a box at once containing these articles, to Fortress Monroe, and at Fortress Monroe, four weeks afterward, this box with scores of others, and 7,000 letters addressed to Col. Mulford, were still lying, waiting to be examined and read.

True it is Col. Mulford has been absent, bringing home 10,000 of our poor fellows from further South. True also, without doubt, that he is a most excellent and kind-hearted man, and has done most valuable service in this important cause of humanity. But is it necessary that he alone must personally read all these letters and examine all these boxes? and that they must wait for weeks and months while he is absent on his other mission of mercy? Is there but one Col. Mulford for all our 50,000 poor captives? and must military etiquette and routine move on its even tenor while slow starvation is doing its work on the poor fellows whose hopes are waiting for a little red tape?

Mr. Editor, if your son was thus exposed to a miserable fate, while for three months not a word had been permitted to pass between you, would you not ask these questions?

Why is it, Sir, that our noble Sanitary Commission, into whose coffers such large supplies have been freely poured by all of us who sympathize with its work of mercy (and who does not?)—why should this great enterprise be deliberately paralyzed when it attempts to send its ample supplies to our captives in rebel prisons, and when it offers its coats and blankets to the half-naked men who have come to our suburbs released from the rebel pens?

I ask these questions with all deference, and in no bitter spirit. There may be the soundest reasons for what appears to us wholly unreasonable; but there can be no harm in trying to have this important matter fully ventilated, for it concerns a large number who are ready to do whatever more may be needed to put down this atrocious rebellion and secure a lasting peace.

A FATHER.

The Newport Tower.

Tivoli, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has always been a matter of debate for what purpose, and by whom, the stone mill or tower at Newport, R. I., was constructed. On looking over the *Magasin Pittoresque*, for 1841, published at Paris, an illustration and article were discovered, at page 173, which seem to set the question at rest. This engraving, after blotting out the sails and roof, is a perfect delineation of the tower or windmill at Newport, with the exception that the subject of debate at Newport is ruder in its construction than the building at Chesterton, in Warwickshire, designed by Inigo Jones, which is represented in the French magazine. Now every one knows that the Puritans settled New-England, and that their offshoots founded Newport. Many of the first settlers of New-England came directly or indirectly from Lincolnshire and coterminous or neighboring counties. Warwickshire has some communication with Boston in England by the Welland River, which rises on or near its eastern line, and empties into the Wash. Jones was born about 1972, and already exercised the profession of an architect in 1605. Many of his first attempts present imitations of the classical style, which includes the simple semi-circular Roman arch. It is more than likely that in the mill of Chesterton he took for his model one of the Roman round towers that are to be found in different portions of England. It is much more likely that a New-England architect followed the plan of a building he had seen in old England, applied to the very same purpose—a windmill—than that a very questionable and long anterior Scandinavian colony built a tower with Roman, not Gothic, arches, for purposes of defence, on a plan which violates every principle of every military architecture applicable to forts or any other defensive works.

ANCHOR.

An Appeal from a Virginia Lady in Behalf of her Destitute Sisters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The noble munificence of New-York to Savannah is truly an edifying spectacle to the world, but is this munificence to exhaust itself on Savannah? May I not appeal to the hearts that have given so freely to Savannah, to listen to the wail of misery which sounds through the valley of Virginia? Has New-York no relief save for those who have cotton and rice in plenteous stores to indirectly repay her munificence? Is Europe to mock and deride as the laden ships ride away, at the benevolence which gives with one hand, and reaches out for gain with the other, the while that women and children cry out vainly in their agony of privation? We have thought that the war measure which swept the valley was intended simply to deprive the Confederate army of supplies. Pray prove that it was so, and that you are ready to succor the helpless and innocent sufferers, who are the victims of that measure. Can babes be guilty of treason? And must there be a second massacre of the innocents, or, what is worse, a slow murder of delicate women and young children by starvation and cold, because father or husband is in the army of the South?

I ask you, merchant princes of New-York, if women and children are to perish in the freezing blasts which blow down from the ice-clad Alleghanies, while your laden ships ride down to the mart of Savannah with the dove and the olive branch flying from their mast-head? I plead not for charity. For men who have the ability so to do, to assist suffering women and children is simply an act of duty, and he who fails to fulfill this duty disgraces the name of man, no matter how many dollars are placed to his credit in bank.

I will not assert that these sufferers are Unionists. As late as '59 I have good reason to declare there were not three disunionists in the valley. But I do not believe that these people are Unionists now, and I will not pledge my word to a lie for their dear sake, for, even in their bitter need, they would scorn me if I did. It is not for a stateswoman of Henry and of Washington to kneel and crouch and make hollow professions for her people of a feeling which exists not in order to wring gurdying gifts from reluctant givers. No, if you cannot—people of New-York—rise to that greatness of soul which wins back alien hearts by its own magnanimity, to that golden rule of Christianity which bids you "do unto others as ye would, they should do unto you." I have no more to say. Yet to all true souls I appeal for aid. I go to Winchester the last of this week, armed with the proper passes from the authorities to distribute the scanty supplies, which by taking all my energies, I have obtained, and the heavy weight upon my heart to-day would be lightened if I knew that sympathy and help would follow me, for my famishing sisters and their helpless babes. Send help to me, or who you will, I care not, so that you will be sure it reaches those who now crowded within the Union lines are sick, destitute, and literally ready to perish.

MRS. P. Y. CUTLER.

Any one who would like to see me on this subject, can find me for a few days from 12 to 3 o'clock at No. 907 Broadway, (office No. 12,) notes or boxes may be addressed there.

Mexico—Maximilian.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are there not matters enough to engage the attention of our public men, without plunging into controversy on foreign affairs with which we have no present practical concern? Whatever our views or prejudices may be in relation to the interference of European powers in this hemisphere, or the wisdom or special application of the Monroe doctrine, it is clear that we are not at this moment going to war in resentment either of the Spanish schemes of rapacity and aggression in St. Domingo and Peru, or the French intervention in Mexico. Our Government has withheld all pretence of approbation of these proceedings, and will doubtless continue to do so, but surely it is to be hoped that no ebullition of passion will place us in a position to render acquiescence in what we may hereafter find to be inevitable in any degree humiliating or ungraceful.

Since the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine our condition in comparison with other nations has vastly changed. We are no longer in a situation to dread, on our own account, any policy which may be adopted by Europe in American affairs, outside of our own limits. Although our domestic troubles incapacitate us at this moment from "intervening against intervention," if we were solicited and desired so to do, we are nevertheless in no terror as to our ability to defend ourselves. If we had not become accustomed to associate our ideas of a peculiar American policy, in which the United States should hold the controling influence, with our national pride and vanity, we should now view with entire indifference the proceedings of other powers in whatever did not interfere with our material interests. For our safety we should feel no concern. During many years we have witnessed the rise and fall of factions in Mexico. But the triumph or defeat of either has never brought stability or security. What we desire in Mexico is a good neighbor, with whom we can maintain pleasant and profitable intercourse. This she has never been. Her domestic resources of statesmanship have proved unequal to the task of settling a government and establishing security on the basis of justice, or even on any basis. We have looked upon the changing scenes and fitful turmoils of this hopeless struggle, without ever feeling an impulse to interfere. Whether the Government of any hour has assumed the form of a confederation, a consolidated republic, a dictatorship, or a hierarchy, we have remained indifferent spectators. Why should we change our position on account of the French intervention, merely because that intervention comes from Europe, and from the occupant of a throne? Do we fear the contagion of Imperialism? Do we tremble at any vision of a brood of hereditary claimants of the seat of Washington, proceeding from a cross of the Hapsburghs with our Lincolns, McClellans, Grants or Seymours? Our republicanism is of too stern nurture and growth to quake at such idle and absurd fancies.

We can afford to await results. Eight millions of people in Mexico, if united against a new form of government, cannot be forced to submit to it. If, however, weary of other changes, they acquiesce in this as a new experiment, why should we seek to deny them the benefits of whatever advantages it may yield? If it results in giving us a quiet, prosperous neighbor, instead of a fractious, thriftless one, we shall have reason to bless God for the change.

AMERICUS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Peace Rumors—F. P. Blair—Gov. Jacobs—The Fishing Bounties—Mr. Everett.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday Jan. 17.

The sensation of the day is the arrival in this town yesterday afternoon of Mr. F. P. Blair, Sr., direct from Richmond. Curiosity, naturally on tiptoe at such an event, has been gaining intensity from the mystery that shrouds the result of Mr. Blair's mission. If, as the Latin maxium runs, "the unknown ever passes for the marvelous," the Blair embassy opens a broad field for magnificent conjecture. On the basis of the fact (if it be really a fact) announced in the Richmond papers, that Jeff. Davis delivered to Blair a letter addressed to President Lincoln, offering either to receive or send commissioners to treat of peace, the public imagination has already erected fabrics as wonderful as those of a vision, and as baseless. The *Intelligencer* of this morning gives from what it calls a "very high source," the following version of Blair's visit:

"Mr. Blair only went to Richmond in his private capacity; was most kindly received, and had a conversation of an hour or so with Jefferson Davis; but that conversation, 'without any result,' was strictly private between gentlemen, and will not be divulged even to the President; certainly to no one else. Mr. Blair expected no result."

This jumps exactly with what I have myself received from very high authority. The *Intelligencer*, however, is disposed to see a graver import than this in the mission, and remarks as follows, editorially:

"A grave tone pervades the nation on the subject of the Blair mission. It is evident that the people are deeply interested in the Movements of Mr. Blair, and that the better impression is that the President is anxious to promote peace by all proper diplomatic means.

Inasmuch as the Government has no acknowledged organ, the *Intelligencer's* opinions necessarily rest upon the best unofficial rumors and on such evidence as can be gathered by the influence and experience of its editors. From such standpoint we have no hesitation in expressing the belief that an effort on our part is being made to spare the effusion of more blood in Georgia—and, indeed, all along our lines—because of the not altogether hopeless conjecture that the practically subdued rebels may very soon be induced to lay down their arms. This is our belief. Nor are we afraid to predict that the present mission to Richmond will prove to be a serious one.

We cannot but recall the idea which we have suggested heretofore, that a man of Mr. Blair's extreme age would not twice journey to Gen. Grant's lines, and tarry there for days together, amid the discomforts of camp life in Winter, and finally proceed to Richmond, except for grave and important service. This whole thing has had a strong tendency to prepare the hearts of the people North and South for pacification."

Another distinguished visitor also reached Washington, yesterday, from the rebel Capital—I mean Ex-Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, of Kentucky. It will be remembered that Jacobs was arrested a couple of months ago, by order of Gen. Burbridge, and by him was sent within the rebel lines. The cause of this action of the General was the alleged utterance of treasonable language by Jacobs during the late political canvass. It is stated by Kentuckians here, however, that the offence went no further than certain *imprudences* of speech, struck out in the heat of an excited political campaign. An additional and powerful presumption in his favor, is found in the record of the Ex-Lieutenant-Governor, which is that of the staunchest loyalty. During the trying scenes through which Kentucky passed at the opening of the rebellion, Jacobs was the boldest of the bold. He was a bitter oppponent at home of what was called Kentucky "*neutrality*"—declaring that to be no meet attitude for a brave and manly people. Indeed, Kentuckians here, who are now the most advanced representatives of the loyalty and patriotism of their State, declare that in those early stormy times, Jacobs was much too far advanced for them, and that they had to use their efforts to hold him back. These representations, made to the President by prominent Kentuckians, induced Mr. Lincoln to send to Richmond permission for his return to the United States, and he is now in this city awaiting a final decision on his case. He declares that he will accept nothing short of unconditional release; if not that, then he prefers prison. When expatriated by Gen. Burbridge Gov. Jacobs made his entry into Secessia by way of Western Virginia, and was first taken to the headquarters of Gen. Breckenridge at Wytheville. Thence he was conveyed, by order of the rebel War Department, to Richmond, where he remained up to the time of his release. While in rebeldom Gov. Jacobs stoutly maintained his Unionism; and there were found Kentucky rebels in Richmond manly enough to confess to him that they were proud of it.

The introduction of a new scheme to repeal the fishing bounties by a Western Senator is regarded as rather significant. It is brought forward this time by Senator Grimes, of Iowa. He proposes to hitch it on the French Spoliation Bill, and it is said intends to make a fight on it. This action will arouse the New-England Senators, who have thus far been enabled to defeat the measure, owing to the fact that it has been brought forward and supported by gentlemen whose loyalty has been questioned.

The governmental departments are to-day draped in solemn black in honor of the great deceased statesman, scholar and patriot of Massachusetts. His death stirred an unusual depth of grief here among all the members of the Government.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

How to Save a Doctor's Bill.

By providing yourselves and families with good, warm water-proof boots and shoes, which can be found in great variety at the Establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Electricity Applied for the Cure of Disease, by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st.

MARRIED

Wilson—Gresham.—On Monday, Jan. 16, at St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, George W. Wilson and Mary J., daughter of George Gresham, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Betts.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Jan. 20, Daniel Brooks, son of William and Margaretta Betts, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Bedford-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Ballantine.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 20, Peter Wilson, son of Peter H. and Isabella Ballantine, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents.

Hooley.—At Littleton, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 20, Fanny Hooley, aged 70 years, wife of Abraham Hooley, Sr.

Funeral will take place on Monday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 63 Jersey-av., Jersey City. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

O'Shea.—On Saturday, Jan. 21, John Henry, infant son of Thomas and Catharine O'Shea.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 92 Henry-st., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

McKay.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 20, Charlotte, only child of George J. and Amelia H. McKay, aged 1 year, 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 227 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Murphy.—On Friday, Jan. 20, Margaret, wife of Michael Murphy, aged 49 years and 8 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday morning, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, from St. Joseph's Church. A Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Dewitt, Iowa, papers please copy.

Mapes.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, of paralysis, Jason Mapes, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his sons, Perry and Henry C. Mapes, and those of his sons-in-law, W. R. Kempton and J. T. Staats, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 83 Amity-st., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Green and Ontario County papers please copy.

Porter.—Killed in the naval assault on Fort Fisher, Sunday, Jan. 15, Lieut. Benjamin H. Porter, U. S. N., son of James G. and Sarah G. Porter, of Lockport, N. Y.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 24, at Skaneateleas, N. Y. Friends of the family are invited to be present.

Rousseau.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 20, at 9 o'clock, Gustavus Rousseau, aged 20 years, 11 months and 12 days.

His remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., for interment.

Searle.—On Friday, Jan. 20, Frances, the wife of Jacob Searle, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 22d, at 1 o'clock, from No. 118 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the Times Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Bring your WASTE PAPER direct to 25 Ann-st., one door from the northwest corner of Nassau-st. LET NO UNSCRUPULOUS RUNNERS STOP YOU ON YOUR WAY. We have NO RUNNERS, and steal no man's trade. OUR BUSINESS IS ADVERTISED thoroughly, and we but ask a considerate public to appreciate our exertions, and give us the benefit of them. A word to the wise is sufficient. THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for waste paper and old books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, 25 Ann-st., N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSION Society of the Central M. E. Church, corner 14th st. and 7th-av., will be held on SUNDAY, the 22d inst. Rev. G. W. Lord will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Sabbath School Missionary exercises will be held in the body of the church at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Alfred Cookman will address the school, and other interesting exercises will be held there.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL preach in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C., on SUNDAY A. M., P. M. and evening. Sermon to the Sabbath-school in the afternoon, in connection with which the ordinance of Baptism will be administered. In the evening the first of a course of Lectures on *the Lord's Prayer* will be given. Services commence, A. M., 10½; P. M. 3½, evening, 7½ o'clock.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, BLEECKER-ST., opposite Jones.—A course of sermons on "Sanctification" will be commenced by the pastor, John Q. Adams, on SUNDAY, Jan. 22, and continued on successive Sunday mornings. Subject to-morrow—*The Experience and Practice of the Unsanctified*. For there were many in the congregation that were not sanctified. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching, by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, on the 22d instant, corner Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. Chambers, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and preaching at 3 P. M., corner Dover and Water sts. Seamen and friends cordially invited. All seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Reasons why Prayers are not Answered*. And at 7½ P. M. on *The Elements of Prevailing Prayer*. He will preach in the same place every evening next week, (except Saturday). Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. Rice will preach, by request of the Association, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brick Church, (Rev. Dr. Spring's,) 5th-av., corner of 37th-st. Subject: *The Elements of Strength and the Elements of Weakness in Romanism*. The public are invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. William H. Boole, Pastor. The New-York Prayer Meeting Association, led by Brother Samuel Halstead, will conduct the services on SUNDAY, commencing at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7 P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near Division.—Rev. G. A. Hubbell, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, Jan. 22: morning, at 10½, and evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer services after evening sermon. Strangers particularly invited. Welcome all. Seats free to all parts of the church.

DR. DURBIN AT THE 1ST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The annual missionary collection will be taken up on SUNDAY in this church. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Dr. Durbin. Annual meeting of the Sunday School Missionary Society at 3 P. M. and preaching at 7½ P. M.

SUICIDE.—AT 7½ O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY EVENING, Prof. Mattison will preach in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on *The Moral Character of Suicide; its Causes and Preventives; and the Prospects of the Self-Murderer in Another Life*. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life only for the righteous, worship at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder Joseph T. Curry, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on the above themes. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the Church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 2d and 3d avs. Sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. F. Bottome. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Rev. W. H. Boole will deliver an address before the Badeau Temperance Society of the Sabbath School.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held at the rooms No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23. Essay by Rev. Jno. Thomson. The public are invited.
R. B. POOL, Librarian.

REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the second in a course of sermons on the distinguished women of the Bible. Subject—*Miriam, the Sister of Moses and Aaron*.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held in Dr. Storrs' Church, Brooklyn, corner of Remsen and Henry sts., MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Dr. Jonas King, of Greece; Dr. Henry M. Scudder, of India, and other distinguished clergymen will speak.

THE ASCENSION AND MEDIATION OF THE LORD.—The Rev. Chauncey Giles will lecture upon the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the new church house of worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services commences at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Fourth-av. and Twenty-second-st. Preaching in the MORNING by the Rev Dr. McClintock, and in the EVENING by the Rev. Mr. Otheman.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-JERUSALEM—(Swedenborgian.)—Services by Rev. John C. Ager, at the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court, every SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

EVANGELISM IN FRANCE.—REV. FREDERICK G. CLARK, D. D., will deliver a discourse (D. V.) in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, upon *The Progress of the Gospel in France*.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—(SITE OF the Old Brewery.) The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 3 o'clock, P. M. Select pieces sung by the whole school. Visitors will address the children.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, in 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. B. S. Huntington, Rector, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Rev. E. Benjamin will preach at 7¾ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. The latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. George B. Draper at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPIScopal,) Lexington-av., corner of East 35th-st. Rev. C. R. Duffie, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's, in the EVENING, Strangers furnished with seats.

LECTURES ON PROPHECY.—THE FIRST of a course of lectures on the Book of Daniel, will be given by JOHN WILLIAMS, on TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in University Buildings, Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—REV. JOHN DE WITT WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, on University-place, (late Dr. Potts,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ P. M.

THE ROMANCES OF THE THEOLOGIANS.—Rev. Henry Blanchard will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. Benjamin F. De Costa will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. Wm. S. Balch, of Ludlow, Vermont, will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. Cheever will preach SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *The Conversion of John Newton*.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Divine services will be held on SUNDAY, Jan. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. M. Baum, of York, Penn.

SAMUEL B. BELL WILL PREACH (D. V.) IN the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Jan. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OUR LORD IS COMING.—HIS SPECIAL herald, sent in the spirit and power of Elias, will preach the word of prophecy, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Seats free, and the public generally invited.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—REV. D. M. Sinclair, from Utica, will preach (the Lord willing) in the hall corner of Christopher and Hudson sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. DR. Hildreth, from Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

REV. S. S. LOVELAND WILL COMPLETE his present series of discourses at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free, and all friends of progress invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF THE REV. Henry Anthon, D. D., West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, Rector. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at his Church, on 40th-st., between 8th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Giving and Sharing*.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. R. J. W. Buckland, Pastor, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Jan. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DANIEL G. COREY, D. D., OF Utica, will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—Corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av. Third service every Sunday at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

LYONS' PREMIUM CALORIC-PRESSED RYE COFFEE.

Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No. 149 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

From Arkansas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Tuesday, Jan. 3.

WM. D. SNOW was elected to the U. S. Senate by a two-third vote of both Houses of the Legislature on the 29th ult., in joint convention. Mr. SNOW was born in Webster, Worcester County, Mass., in 1830, and anti-slavery in his principles, he has always acted with the old Whig and Republican parties. The Legislature is composed mostly of men born in the slave States, numbering seven-eights of the members.

Before leaving Little Rock, Gen. STEELE addressed Gov. MURPHY a letter on the condition of the military affairs in Arkansas, in which he says: "*The rebels hold no portion of the State, except a line from Camden to Red River,*" and that Gen. MAGRADER has ordered the citizens of the State (Arkansas) to move across the Red River in thirty days, or he would leave them only thirty days' rations. Rebel citizens have commenced moving. A train of thirty wagons of rebel sympathizers, from the north of the Arkansas, passed below Little Rock yesterday, on their way to Red River.

All the outposts in this State are discontinued, and the troops ordered here for an advance.

Gen. FAGAN has issued an order to the rebel army announcing the death of Gen. PRICE. K.

The London Times Getting New Light.

From the Times, Jan. 2.

The public will learn with great pleasure that President LINCOLN has formally disapproved the order of Gen. DIX with respect to the pursuit of the Confederate marauders across the Canadian frontier, and that the order has been virtually recalled. Nothing less could have been expected from any Government which claims a place among civilized nations. To break with us by putting on us an insult like the violation of our territory, would be ungrateful and unjust, as well as imprudent. These considerations were so likely to prevail, that it is without surprise we learn that the hostile demonstrations of Gen. DIX have been rebuked. *There is every reason to hope that this cause of difference between the two countries will soon pass away. Should there be any repetition of the acts which have led to it the Northern States will have just cause of complaint,* and it is therefore satisfactory to learn that the Canadian Government and people were fully sensible of the necessity of repressing such outrages. The exploit of the St. Albans raiders must not be repeated. Technical questions of jurisdiction must not be allowed to imperil the dearest interests of British America. Not only are the Canadians bound as neighbors and friends to prevent the egress of murderers and robbers from their territory, but a due regard for the future of their own province, and of that great Confederation which it is their purpose to form, should cause them to use every effort in keeping the peace. They must always be closely connected with the Federal States, whatever may be the future polity of either nation. They have a large and increasing trade with the Union, their readiest means of communication with Europe is through Federal territory, and a misunderstanding will, at any time, inflict upon them incalculable evils. As long as this war lasts it is the duty of the Canadian Government to see that the American territory is not violated from their frontier. They have sufficient men for the purpose, and they cannot use them better than in preventing enterprises which may at any time cause a rupture. It is stated that the authorities intend to send thirty companies of volunteers at once to guard the frontier. If they do this and take measures for the restitution of the stolen property they will only have performed their duty, and shown the American Government that, while resolute to maintain their own independence and honor, they know what is due to a neighboring people.

The military news which we publish to-day does not much add to that received a few days since. Savannah is not yet taken, but it is beseiged and is in great danger. *The army of Gen. Sherman passed through the State of Georgia with so little resistance that it has been able to begin the seige of this important place with slightly diminished numbers and in good condition.* The city is defended by its inhabitants, who are all under arms, and will, no doubt, act with bravery; but it is scarcely to be expected that they can resist the forces which Generals SHERMAN and FOSTER have brought against them. Ossibaw Sound is open to the Federals by the capture of Fort McAlister, and perfect communication is established between General SHERMAN and the sea. According to the Federal accounts Savannah is invested both on the north and south, and the Federal lines extend from the Savannah River to the Ogechee. The railways are cut and the city isolated. *The skill and daring of Gen. Serman's march have thus been rewarded with a brilliant success, for it is difficult to suppose that the city can, unaided, hold out long, and there seems to be no sign of a relieving army.* The Confederate disaster in this campaign has arisen either from an exhaustion of military resources, or from too great security on the part of the Georgians. They may have sent all their militia to join HOOD or LEE, or they may have failed to raise them from a belief that they were too far from the seat of war, and had too vast a territory for any enemy to threaten them seriously. Whatever the cause of this defencelessness *the consequences have been calamitous in the extreme. Gen. Sherman was able to move easily with a large army at the rate of 12 miles a day, and to prove to both belligerents that the Confederate States could be penetrated for hundreds of miles by a resolute enemy.* Whether the State can be occupied permanently is doubtful, but if Savannah be taken it is probable that it will be retained by the Federals for the remainder of the war.

The defeat of HOOD is confirmed. This Commander has, indeed, suffered reverses greater than any that have befallen a Confederate General since Vicksburgh was taken. By his invasion of Tennessee, the greater part of that State was virtually recovered for the South. The defeat at Franklin did not stay his progress, and when the Federals retreated into the lines of Nashville, the whole country south of the Cumberland seemed likely to pass into his power. To drive the Federals out of the State was now his aim, and with this intent he risked operations which, as a general rule, have failed in this war by whichever side they have been prosecuted. Gen. THOMAS, taking the offensive, has inflicted upon him the heaviest losses. Without accepting in detail the statements made by the Northern press, we may take it for granted that Gen. HOOD has been driven several miles in a three days' battle, and has lost several thousand men, with a large number of guns. Gen. THOMAS expects that the Confederates will abandon the State, retreating southward to to the Tennessee River, which they will endeavor to cross at Florence. This victory has caused great exultation at Washington, and all through the North—and with good reason, for the progress of the Confederate arms in the Southwest had excited grave apprehensions.

MISSOURI.

Official Promulgation of the Action of the Convention by Gov. Fletcher.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF JEFFERSON, Mo., Jan. 11, 1865.

It having pleased Divine Providence to inspire to righteous action the sovereign people of Missouri, who, through their delegates in convention assembled, with proper legal authority and solemnity, have this day ordained that in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free:

Now, therefore, by authority of the supreme executive power vested in me by the Constitution of Missouri, I, THOMAS C. FLETCHER, Governor of the State of Missouri, do proclaim that henceforth and forever no person within the jurisdiction of this State shall be subject to any abridgement of liberty, except such as the law shall prescribe for the common good, or know any master but God.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Jefferson, this 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1865.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

By the Governor—FRANCIS RODMAN, Secretary of State.

SHOT BY HIS ROOM-MATE.—JOSEPH DOMBSKI, a Pole, and CARL BEES, a German, quarreled and fought in their room at No. 31 West Twelfth-street, on Friday morning, and BEES fled to a neighboring grocery, pursued by DOMBSKI, who fired upon him thrice, and lodged a ball in one of his legs, inflicting a severe wound. Justice LEDWITH committed DOMBSKI in default of bail.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—PARTIES who wish to retire from business are desirous of selling a first-class business establishment, which is conducted strictly on the cash principle. Apply, from 9 to 11 A. M., to J. M. EMERSON, No. 83 Nassau-st., Room 6.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 899 Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

DENTISTRY.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND. ST—THE cheapest dentist in New-York for a superior quality of work.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.
Bidders for army supplies under advertisement dated the 9th inst., and signed by me, are hereby notified that the time for opening bids has been postponed until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst.
D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General, Brevet Brigadier-General.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City—
Uniform Coats, Infantry, standard.
Artillery Jackets, standard.
Trowsers, Infantry, standard.
Sack Coats, Lined, standard.
Sack Coats, Unlined, standard.
Shirts, Dornet Flannel, standard.
Drawers, Canton Flannel, standard.
Stockings, standard.
Bootees, Sewed and Pegged, standard.
Boots, Cavalry, Sewed and Pegged, standard.
Blankets, India Rubber, standard.
Ponchos, India Rubber, standard.
Knapsacks, standard.
Haversacks, standard.
Canteens, standard.
Camp Kettles, standard.
Mess Pans, standard.
Axes, Felling, standard.
Pick-axes, standard.
Hatchets, standard.
Spades, standard.
Shovels, standard.
Garrison Flags, standard.
Tents, Hospital, standard.
Tents, Shelter, 8 oz. Cotton Duck, standard.
Great Coat Straps, standard.
Further information may be had, and samples of the above articles may be seen at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City.
Bidders will state the number they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver weekly, and will submit samples of the articles or of the material of which they are to be made, and when a textile fabric, at least one yard should be furnished.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same. The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bid, as may be deemed for the interest of the service. Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army. The supplies must be delivered in regulation packing boxes. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for,") and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., New-York City.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, viz.:
Sack Coats, lined, army standard.
Sack Coats, unlined, army standard.
Blankets, india-rubber, for infantry, army standard.
Knapsacks, complete, for infantry, army standard.
Ratchets, for infantry, army standard.
Uniform Hats, for infantry, army standard.
Hat Cords and Tassels, for infantry, army standard.
Camp Kettles, for infantry, army standard.
Mess Pans, for infantry, army standard.
Shelter Tents, for infantry, army standard.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms o the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.
Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the quantity they can deliver weekly.
The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.
Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army.
Samples can be seen at this office, and proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1865.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with
Great Coats, footmens'—army standard.
Woolen Blankets—army standard.
Stockings—army standard.
Great Coats, Straps—army standard.
Camp Kettles—army standard.
Axe Handles—army standard.
National Colors—army standard.
To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages.
(*The cases to be made in accordance with the specifications on file at this office.*) *The name of the contractor, quantity and kind of goods, number and date of contract must be distinctly marked on each article and package.*
Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price (*which should be written both in words and figures*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.
Standard samples of the articles required, may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.
A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope, "Proposal for (here insert the name of the article offered,") and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Vestry-st., on the northerly side thereof, from Hudson-st. to Greenwich-st., in said city.
Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the second day of February, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN SCOTT,
WALTER ROCHE,
CORNELIUS CORSON, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW BALLAD, "SONSET,"
BY STEPHEN MASSETT,
IS
The Greatest Hit of the Season!!!
WM. HALL & SONS, No. 543 Broadway, Publishers.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY AND MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The splendid February number now ready, comprising the most brilliant and entertaining Novelties, Reliable Fashions and Literary Gems, ever combined in one Magazine, universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America. Sold everywhere. Do not fail to see the magnificent February number. Splendid Premiums for yearly subscribers, at $3. Single copies mailed free on receipt of price, 25 cents. No. 39 Beekman-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM.
OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE,
NO. 10 PINE-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.
To the subscribers of the
UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION,
HOFFMAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
BLOOD FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OIL CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Trustees of the above-named companies, recently held, a resolution was passed, authorizing
TWO HUNDRED LEASES,
to be made on the several properties owned by said companies.
There is an opportunity for all who are subscribers, (and wish to do so,) to take an interest in the practical development of these oil lands.
There are parties who propose to engage in working these leases in such manner as, we think, to make it lucrative, and an object for the subscribers to become interested with them; we make the subscribers this offer, when, if they do not deem it desirable, others are ready to engage in the work immediately.
There are fifty engines already ordered to prosecute this work.
We respectfully request subscribers to give this matter their early and earnest attention, and advise us immediately what they desire in the premises.
WED. W. CLARK & CO.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY;
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.
THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.
OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE
SPEEDWELL MUTUALCOALCO

CAPITAL, $400,000.
40,000 SHARES—$10 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL, $30,000.
Each share of stock entitles the holder of the share to one Gross Ton (2,240 lbs.) of Coal at cost—$7 50—or less, with a divisional dividend of 20 per cent., which will reduce the net cost of coal to a very low figure. This enterprise should be taken hold of by every person using coal; it is not only a saving of 50 per cent on the cost of the coal, but a good paying dividend to every share of stock, which renders it a very desirable investment to the capitalist as well as the poor man. The colliery is now producing 80,000 tons per annum of the best Red Ash Coal. The subscription books are now open. Please call and see prospectus and learn particulars of
WILLIAM I. HARLAN,
Coal Office, Room No. 71, Trinity Building,
No. 111 Broadway.
The attention of all retail dealers is called to the above.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
Western Union Extension Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
Adams' Express Company Stock,
American Express Company Stock,
United States Express Company Stock,
National Express Company Stock,
WELLS, FARGO & CO. Express Company Stock, &c., &c., &c.
Bought and sold by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.
Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:
J. T. Sanger, Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher, N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott, Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein, Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer, Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker, Daniel L. Ross.
At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.
Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.
The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 680 Broadway.
By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1865.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (Room No. 20, third floor,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from the 25th of January to the 10th of February next.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan 13, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 24th inst. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No 34 Wall-st, New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.
Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.
DATED Jan. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL STOCK......$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.
PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS,
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.
OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.
The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.
THERE WILL BE BUT SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, *and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever* until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.
A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.
There is a valuable saw-mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $400 *daily for ten years.* There is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.
The market value of the territory owned by the company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth
THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.
The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the
60,000 SHARES
will be only
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Were the company to sell out either one of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock as an investment, can be offered.
The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fall, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.
The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 74 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK.
OFFICERS:
HENRY J. BAKER, Esq., President,
JOHN D. WING, Esq, Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.
Henry J. Baker, Esq., of Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro., No. 182 Water-st.
Randolph M. Cooley, Esq., No. 88 Wall-st.
Frederick Bredt, Esq., No. 178 Fulton-st.
John D. Wing, Esq., of Messrs. Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.
John J. Petit, Esq., of Messrs. Parsons & Petit, No. 79 Beaver-st.
Abram W. Baker, Esq., No. 17 William-st.
Coll J. Turner, Esq, No. 118 Water-st.
SUPERINTENDENT AT OIL CITY, FRANK W. ALLIN.
THE EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY
Is a Corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of......$300,000
Divided into......30,000 shares.
PAR VALUE $10 EACH.
Shareholders are *exempt from all personal liability.*
The property of this company has been selected with great care by practical parties, most of whom have been connected with the celebrated Excelsior Company. This fact sufficiently guarantees its success.
The Trustees have retained sufficient working capital to fully develop their lands.
The receipts, from the wells now producing, guarantee regular monthly dividends; and it is fully expected that when those now going down are completed, the dividends will meet the expectations of the most sanguine.
The subscription books are now open for a limited number of shares at the following
OFFICES:
Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro., No. 182 Water-st.
Randolph M. Cooley, No. 88 Wall-st.
Fred. Bredt, No. 178 Fulton-st.
Coll J. Turner, No. 118 Water-st,
Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 74 Beaver-st.
FEE SIMPLE.
No. 1.
An undivided one-half in sixty-three acres of the John Hoge tract, on Slate Run—all boring land and beautiful oil territory, lying on both sides of the Run for 280 rods, with an average width of bottom of 40 rods.
Wells will be put down by this company as soon as Spring opens, and confidence of getting large yields is expressed by the best judges of oil property.
No. 2.
An undivided one-eighth in 119 acres of the Beatty Farm, Sugar Creek, on which are two new wells, one ready to tube, in which is found oil selling at $25 per bbl. Over 80 acres of this farm is the finest boring bottom, and is being leased to parties who will put down wells at once.
LEASED INTERESTS.
No. 3.
The one-quarter working interest, which is three-fourths of all the oil, in 50 acres on the tract known as the Keech Farm, on Pithole Creek, on which three wells are being put down at present, and others will soon go down. This land is within a mile of the United States Well, just struck on this creek, which is flowing 250 bbls. per day.
No. 4.
The one-quarter working interest, which is three-fourths of the oil, in 30 acres of the Vose Farm, Pithole Creek, all flat, selected from whole farm, about a mile from the great well spoken of above.
No. 5.
The one-quarter working interest in 33 acres of Turner Farm on Pithole Creek, selected from whole farm, which is next to the farm last mentioned, only a mile from the new 250 barrel well.
No. 6.
The one quarter working interest in 20 acres of Fleming Farm, on Pithole Creek, selected from whole farm for oil purposes—about same distance from the new great well.
No. 7.
The one-quarter working interest in 5 acres Lake Farm, selected from whole farm, Pithole Creek, near the new great well.
These five farms are among the best locations on Pithole Creek for oil purposes, and it is confidently expected that very large results will arise from this valuable property. More wells are to be put down at once.
No. 8.
One-eighth working interest in Auborn Well (70 barrels,) on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, on which lease another well is already started. This flowing well is one of the best in the whole oil region.
No. 9.
One-eighth working interest in Faunce Well, on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, which is just struck, and pumping over 40 barrels per day, and will soon be a flowing well.
No. 10.
One-sixteenth working interest in Balliett Well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, adjoining Auborn Well, which is a new well, and pumped 130 barrels on the first three days it started, and will soon be a flowing well.
No. 11.
One-sixteenth working interest in the great Amazon Well (60 bbls.,) Cherry Run, which is 30 rods from the great Reed and Baker Wells. This is a new well, and is expected soon to flow.
No. 12.
The working interest, being one-half the oil, in Lease No. 5, Henry Bend, Allegheny River, within a few rods of the famous Heydrick Well, which has turned out 54,000 bbls. oil. This lease is for 14 years. A well is in progress with all dispatch.
No. 13.
The working interest, being one-half the oil, in Lease No 24, Henry Bend, for 14 years.
No. 14.
The working interest of one-half the oil for 14 years, in Lease No. 3, Pithole Run within 100 rods of Allegheny River, which is finely located for oil purposes. A new well will soon be started on this lease.
No. 15.
The working interest of one-half the oil for 14 years, in Lease No. 17, Pithole Run, Heydrick farm, which is held as a very fine selection of lease.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.
"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,
OF WEST VIRGINIA.
Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.
The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.
Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

COAL MINES OWNED BY CONSUMERS.
COAL.
SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.
NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.
THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY is now organizing upon the mutual plan, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York.
Cash Capital......$600,000
Number of shares......60,000
Par Value (to be full paid)......10
Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually
ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,
and semi-annual cash dividends of the profits of the sales of surplus coal after supplying the shareholders. It is confidently expected that the profits to the shareholders will more than repay the original cost of each share within two years. Very few enterprises can offer equal advantages, combined with benevolence, in furnishing an article used by all, at the least possible cost.
The Directors have secured a perpetual lease of the celebrated.
AUDENRIED IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY'S MINES.
Improvements, personal property, &c., in full and successful operation, at Wilkesbarre, Penn.
The quality of the coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes, (being the great Baltimore veins,) the facilities and economy of mining, are unsurpassed by that of any mines in the United States.
There are six steam engines, pumps, breakers and shaft, (each 1,000 tons daily capacity,) slope mine roads, cars, tools, implements, miners' houses, powder and oil houses, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, horses, mules, &c., complete.
100,000 tons of coal is now ready for removal, and with complete facilities, by railroads and canals. A supply of 100,000 to 200,000 tons can be annually taken out and delivered, commencing immediately upon the organization.
Shareholders may order their coal in any of the usual sizes.
STOVE, BROKEN, LUMP, EGG, or NUT.
MANUFACTURERS', REFINERS', AND LARGE CONSUMERS COAL DELIVERED IN CARGO.
The colliery, with present machinery, is now capable of turning out from 1,000 to 1,600 tons daily, and Coal will be delivered at any place within the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other adjacent cities on the rivers or railroads centreing therein, at the actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery.
Consumers are invited to subscribe for this Stock (at least as many shares as they use tons of coal per annum,) and make this the Pioneer Company in economy of cost of Coal.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.
Colonel A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President Home Insurance Company.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor and M. C., Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.
C. H. DELAMATER, Delamater Iron Works.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company.
C. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company.
JAS. H. WHEATLEY, Finkin & Wheatley.
Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Ex-Mayor.
R. O. GLOVER, President Harmony Insurance Company.
COUNSEL:
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Trinity Buildings.
Books of subscription are now open at the following places:
Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway (Room No. 50, Empire Building, back room, second story.)
East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.
Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st. Brooklyn, Agents.
Mayor's Office, Jersey City.

PETROLEUM.
NEW YORK
AND
PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO CO., PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK, 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE $5 PER SHARE.
50,000 shares, or $100,000, reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.
OFFICERS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, ADAM C. ELLIS, } Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No 43 Exchange place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GOODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.
The great advantage that this Company possesses over many is that all its magnificent Oil Territory has a water-front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The Coal Lands of the Company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel, and which will yield large revenues. The Company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive Working Capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the Stock to rapidly rise in value.
OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Phila.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

THE CIRCULATING NOTES OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK, at Hoboken, N. J., are redeemed in New-York, at par, at the banking house of H. J. Messenger, No. 139 Broadway.
MORRIS K. CRANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1865.
Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company are now due and payable at this office.
Subscribers are requested to be as prompt as possible, in order to facilitate the early issue of stock.
JAMES M. WESTERVELT, Treasurer.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 46 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 68 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.
INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at this office. The transfer books will be closed on and after Jan. 21, until day of payment.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.
McKINLEY, BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL, CONSOLIDATED,
[illegible], HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM, FOUNTAIN,
EXCELSIOR, CLIFTON,
NORTHERN LIGHT, NORTH AMERICAN,
MANHATTAN, UNITED STATES,
GUILD FARM, CENTRAL,
GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.
All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Subscriptions can be made through us, free of charge, in any of the Oil Companies now being organized, at original prices.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE STREET,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF '81 BONDS,
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
And every form of United States Securities.
We have always on hand a large assortment of Certificates of Indebtedness, due in every month of the year, which we offer at rates that pay more interest than the late dates at Board quotations.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST.—At an election for Directors, held at the office of the Company, on the 10th inst., George C. Collins, William H. Slocum, Charles M. Church, John J. Dortic, and Lynds L. Jones, whose term expiring, were reëlected. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE A. JARVIS was unanimously reelected President of the company for the ensuing year.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER
MINING COMPANY.
The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable February 15, 1865, to Shareholders of Record, January 31, 1865.
Transfer books will be closed from February 1 to 16, inclusive.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4. 1865.

THE FOLLOWING DIVIDENDS FOR December, have been declared payable Jan. 31, to shareholders of record Jan 21, 1865:
BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY,
Ninth Dividend......One Dollar per Share
CHASE GOLD COMPANY,
Fourth Dividend......One Dollar per Share
McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
Sixth Dividend......Three per Cent.
FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Second Dividend......One per Cent.
Transfer Books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 1.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL......$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1865......270,353
Gross Assets......1,270,353
TWENTY NINTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on the whole capital, (free from Government Tax,) payable on Monday, the 16th inst.
NEW-YORK, January 11, 1865.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, Pres.
P. NOTMAN, Sec.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months, ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and One Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.
Also, a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock.
Both payable (less the Government tax of Five Per Cent.) at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of MONDAY, the 16th inst., and be reopened on the 2d of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 156 BROADWAY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per (5) Cent. has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst., free of Government tax. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this 19th day of January, 1865, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the transfer office of the company, No 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d instant to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., payable Feb. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 21st inst. until Feb. 2. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a *Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent*, free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 16th instant.
The transfer books will be closed until that day.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY R. R. AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE No. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February next. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 470 BROADWAY.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. JHOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend of Seven per Cent. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Thursday, 12th instant.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE RYND FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 8 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February. Transfer books closed on the 23d inst.
S. F. JENKINS, Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi annual Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 30. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—A Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUROPE..........(Afloat).... 900-horse power
FRANCE..........(Afloat).... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.......WEDNESDAY............Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY..........March 1.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis..........Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR......Nelson.......Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp.......Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR......Bell.......Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR......Nelson.......Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp.......Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR......Bell.......Saturday, March 4.
DAY STAR..........(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.
This Company now owns twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.
One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY..........Jan. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY..........Jan. 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE,
Capt. ADAMS,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on Feb. 1.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Jan. 28..........OCEAN QUEEN..........SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3..........NORTH STAR..........SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13..........COSTA RICA..........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAILL, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow.

PROTECT THE IRON SHIPS.
GISBORNE'S anti-fouling and anti-corrosive paint for coating ships bottoms. Iron hulls preserved 18 months from grass, barnacles and corrosion by the Gisborne paint. Every transport steamer in the British Navy ordered to be coated with it. Adopted by the Admiralty and the Cunard, Peninsular and Oriental, National and African Steamship Companies. AMERICAN OFFICES, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, J. ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, and the CHINA from 12 to 1 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
The CUBA will sail the 8th of February.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CORSICA.—Consignees are informed that the CORSICA will commence discharging on MONDAY MORNING, the 23d inst.
All goods for which permits are not received, will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passengers for Havana or Canada may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.
☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superindent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.
D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

USE PHELPS & RICHARDS' BRONCHIAL PELLETS,
For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore-throat, &c. Superior to Brown's Troches or any other Lozenge now prepared.
Ask for no other, take no other.
For sale by every druggist.
Manufacturer's depots, CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., and E. A. LOVJOY, No. 93 Fulton-st., wholesale druggists, New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

STUART'S REFINED SUGAR.
White A and C Sugar for immediate delivery, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NO. 55 LEONARD-st., 200 to 300 tons straw boards and a large quantity of printing and straw paper, suitable for bookbinders, printers and publishers, as also for paper box, pocket-book and fireworks manufacturers.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Towen, and at No. 28 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK ALways on hand at lower prices that at any other establishment in the city. H. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY in a bakery or fancy goods store; good references given. Address S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WHEELER & WILSON OPERATOR wants places in private families, to go out by the day to make boys' clothes, shirts, button holes, lady's under clothes; has city reference. Address No. 282 Mulberry-st.

WANTED.—A RESPONSIBLE PERSON WOULD take in washing for gentlemen or families; best of reference given. Apply at No. 130 West 27th-st., Room 1.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for city or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, servants, farm-hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MALES.

A HOSIERY CLERK—WHO HAS HAD charge of that department in a large house, is open to an engagement. Address C. S., Box No. 1,257 Post-office. Best of references.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family; must be a good washer and ironer and come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Barrow-st.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, ACQUAINTED with the city book business; one living with his parents preferred.
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS TELLER IN A bank in the vicinity of New-York. Address with references, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S

Greater Reduction yet on all the Dress Goods.

PLAIN SILK REDUCED from $3 50 to $2 75.

PLAIN POULT DE SOIE REDUCED from $6 50 to $3 75.

SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE REDUCED from $12 to $8.

WOOLEN GOODS.
PLAIN ALL WOOL EMPRESS REDUCED from $4 to $2 50.
REPS REDUCED from $3 50 to $2 25.
EMPRESS CLOTHS REDUCED from $2 75 to $2.
ONE CASE REPS AND EMPRESS CLOTH at $1 50, worth $3.

ONE CASE YARD WIDE SILK POPLIN, $3, reduced from $4.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND BASQUES,
REDUCED from 25 to 50 per cent., to close the season.

All these reductions are only made for this week, previous to taking account of stock.
LEGRAIN, No. 720 Broadway, Corner of Waverley-place.
LADIES' KID GLOVES just received.

$500 CLOAKS
to be sold, at
No. 304 and No. 306 Canal-st.,
and at No. 475 Broadway.
by order of assignees.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CLOAKS
contained in the stores
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
and at
No. 475 Broadway,
ASSIGNED BY GEORGE CAREY,
will be sold for CASH,
at PRIVATE SALE, on
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
Jan. 23, 24, 25 and 26,
at both the above stores.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 27th and 28th inst., the remainder of the goods
WILL BE ON EXHIBITION
at No. 475 Broadway,
ARRANGED WITH CATALOGUES,
to be sold at auction,
FOR CASH,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 30,
at 10 o'clock, by
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

Store fixtures will be sold immediately after the sale of the goods

SEE ADVERTISEMENT
OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF MAGNIFICENT CLOAKS
IN TO-DAY'S PAPER.

710 BROADWAY, 710.
GREAT EMPORIUM
OF
FANCY DRESSES
FOR
BALLS AND PARTIES.
An entirely new stock imported from Paris, of the latest pattern, constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to.
WOLF & PHILIPPE, No. 710 Broadway, up stairs.

WILLIAM J. TOPPING & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell
BALANCE OF CAREY'S CLOAKS
at No. 475 Broadway,
Jan 30, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CONTINUED BARGAINS AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to sell, during the present month, the balance of their
POPULAR STOCKS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
at extremely Low Prices.
BROADWAY and TENTH-ST.

ELEGANT FURS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
At Extremely Attractive Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

$500 CLOAKS,
AT ASSIGNEE'S SALE,
TRIMMED WITH MINK.
ALSO
$300 VELVET CLOAKS,
to be sold.
SEE ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF CAREY'S STOCK
HEADED ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.
PARIS MADE CLOTH CLOAKS,
ELEGANT HOME MADE CLOAKS.
Will be offered for two weeks at the extremely low price of $25.
Real value, $40 to $50.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
FOR PURCHASING
A FINE CLOAK
AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SEE ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF CAREY'S
Magnificent Establishment.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
Closing out, at cost, a fine lot of
RICH, PARIS MADE GOODS,
NEW STYLES
Also,
of Combs, fancy Hair Ornaments, Nets, Buckles, &c.
P. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

MASKS AND BEADS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT
STRASBURGER & NUHN'S,
Corner of Maiden-lane and William-st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—WE HAVE MARKED down all our Cotton goods, such as Bleached and Brown Muslins, Canton Flannels, Ticks, Stripes, Ginghams, Prints, &c., from 10 to 20 cents per yard.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

WET MUSLINS! WET PRINTS! FROM the recent auction sales of wet goods, at from 12c. to 15c. per yard below regular prices. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

BARGAINS IN WET GOODS.—WET MUSlins, wet Prints, wet Canton Flannels, &c., only slightly soiled, at panic prices. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner of Commerce.

SHIRTING MUSLINS AT VERY REduced prices, at JEREMIAH LAMBERT'S, No. 523 Greenwich-st. A good article for only 37½ cents. Also prints and linen handkerchiefs very cheap.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.
I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:
Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.
Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.
Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government. GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and A. Q. M.

NAVY AGENTS' VOUCHERS WANTED.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 11 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

IF MARY WELSH OR WALSH, FROM Coventry, England, who lived on the Hudson River in 1859, will apply to Mrs. Sanders, No. 45 3d-av., she will hear of something to her advantage.

AMUSEMENTS.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS
of the
NEW PROGRAMME
and
HELLER'S PECULIAR METHOD
of
TEACHING EVERYBODY
how to be a conjuror,
SEVEN ILLUSIONS,
TWO MARVELS,
THREE PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC,
every evening and at the Matinees.
Doors open at 7½. Begin at 8.
Office open daily from 9 till 4.
Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

BROADWAY ATHENEUM—728 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23.
In aid of the Shakespeare Monument Fund. Mr. HACKETT'S Recollections, Imitations, Anecdotes, &c. Each ticket, with a choice seat secured, $2. Office open from 9 till 4 o'clock. A limited number of entrance tickets only (no seat insured) will be sold, at one dollar each, after doors open, 7½ o'clock.

LIGHT GUARD BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
JAN. 23, 1865.

SKATING.
The SKATING GALLERY OF MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., is the only place for ladies to learn how to skate gracefully on the ice, in only a few lessons.

LIGHT GUARD BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
JAN. 23, 1865.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give written charts of character day and evening.

LECTURES.

WILLIAM LOYD GARRISON WILL LECTURE for the African Civilization Society for the Education of Freedmen and Children, and the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, at COOPER INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1865. Tickets, 25 cents. Subject—"National Retribution and Redemption."

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 18, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
Building a sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue to Broadway.
Building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.
Paving with Trap block Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.
Paving with Trap block Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery.
Laying crosswalks in West-street, opposite Marine Chapel.
Building a sewer in Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and in Tenth-avenue to Forty-seventh-street
Paving Broadway with Trap block, from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue, to one hundred and twenty-five feet east of Broadway, and all the lots on Broadway to the extent of half the block north and south of Fifty-second-street.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth streets.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Houston-street, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block, from Avenue D to the Bowery.
Also, all the lots on West-street, between Carlisle and Albany streets.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and from all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth streets.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Broadway, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block, from Twenty third to Fifty-ninth-streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND FARMERS.—FOR sale, the valuable farm of the late Abraham Furman, deceased, at Newtown, L. I., containing 63 acres of first quality tillable land, 18 acres of heavy timbered woodland, and 7 acres of salt meadows, being about five and a half miles distant from Grand-st. Ferry, and about six miles from Hunter's Point Ferry. The Long Island Railroad passes through it. It offers many advantages to a farmer, being near New-York market. The buildings and outhouses are good and in an improving neighborhood, worthy the attention of capitalists for investments. Its location admits of its being divided into sections for building purposes to great advantage. It becomes necessary to have it sold to close up the above estate. For further particulars apply to PETER NEEFUS, No. 45 Front-st., or Prof. J. J. MAPES, No. 46 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WESTERN LANDS.—PARTIES OWNING tracts of land in any of the Western States, and wishing to dispose of them, will find it to their advantage in sending me the descriptions and prices. No charge made for any expenses in efforts to sell, unless a sale is effected; would refer to the bankers and business men generally, in Cincinnati.
SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, N. W. corner 5th and Walnut sts. Cincinnati, Ohio.

DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE—On 2d-av., near St. Mark's Church. House is first-class, with all the modern improvements; complete in every respect; built by the late occupant for his own use. House 40x100 feet; lot, 40x125 feet; stable, 25x70. Early possession can be had. Price $50,000.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 42 Grove-st.; lot 21x100 feet, house three stories, basement and sub-cellar; Philadelphia brick front, high stoop, with brown-stone trimmings, well built and conveniently arranged; can be seen between 11 and 1. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—TWO three-story brick houses in Clinton-st., near Warren-st.; 22 feet 8x38, and 10 feet extension; lot 101 feet in depth. Also, a smaller house on Warren-st. They have gas, bath, range, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRAble building lot, about 75 feet by 200 feet, situated in Hillhouse av., New-Haven, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., or to D. C. GILMAN, New-Haven.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

SAND-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE THE basement three-story frame house, 136 Sand-st.; lot 25x100 feet; the two-story and attic frame house No. 140 Sand-st.; both built by day's work. Possession on the 1st of May next. Apply to ROBERT SPEIR, Jr., No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 40 ACRES, IN New-Jersey, twelve miles from the City of New-York, on the Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, beautifully located buildings, new and in good order; plenty of fruit. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—TO MANUFACTURERS—Valuable lot, 30 feet by 180 feet deep, on Railroad-av., rear on Bruen-st., Market-st. depot. Apply to KING & BOND, Agents, Broad-st., Newark., Or to R. SPEIR, JR., No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

PAPER-MILL FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE most valuable privileges along the Hudson River. For particulars inquire of O. CHITTENDEN, No. 127 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Orange, N. J., three acres of land, within five minutes' walk from the depot. Address S. M. D., St. James Hotel.

400 ACRES OF OIL LAND, WITH HEAVY pine timber, on the Alleghany River, Penn., with a good show of oil, for sale cheap. Address H. O., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, No. 51 West 46th-st., rosewood doors, black walnut stair-case. For particulars apply to D. ROBINSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, FACTORIES, FARMS &c., at Newark, N. J., from $1,500 to $65,000. By LENT & BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A LARGE STORE IN Duane-st. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No 22 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS SUITABLE for a gentleman and wife; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6; house convenient to cars. No. 34 West 29th-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A HANDsomely furnished front parlor and bedroom, en suite, on first floor, with or without board, at No. 12 Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

WANTED—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD, or conveniences for housekeeping, by a gentleman and wife. Address EMERSON, No. 155 Chambers-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO rent to a single gentleman; terms, $20 per week. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTed and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EXTRA ATTRACTION! EXTRA ATTRACTION!
AFTERNOON AT 3. EVENING AT 7½.
A NEW NATIONAL DOMESTIC DRAMA,
written by Mr. Milnes Levick, expressly for this establishment, entitled,
THE UNION PRISONER;
OR,
THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
WITH NEW AND NOVEL EFFECTS, LOCAL SCENERY, THRILLING TABLEAUX, ETC.
Mrs. J. J. Pryor, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon, Grace, Bridgman, Porter, Cunningham, &c., &c., appear.
MORNING AT 11,
the tragical comedy and comical tragedy,
PUNCH AND JUDY,
by a celebrated Professor from London.
WITH NEW AND COSTLY APPARATUS,
as witnessed by
HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
at Windsor Castle and Crystal Palace.
NEW AND ORIGINAL CLOG DANCE BY TIM HAYS, CHAMPION CLOG-DANCER OF THE WORLD.
PROFESSOR HUTCHINGS, THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
EXTRAVAGANZA DANCE BY TONY DENIER.
TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN—1,400 POUNDS.
LIVING SKELETON, 67 POUNDS.
GIANT BOY, 8 FEET HIGH, 18 YEARS OLD.
MAMMOTH MONKEY. THE DRILL.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS
Exhibit two GLASS STEAM-ENGINES.
Circassian Girl, Dwarf, Albino Boy, Living Otters, French Moving Figures, Aquaria, Menagerie,
AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, OF NEW-YORK.
The annual grand fancy dress ball of this society will take place at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, Feb. 16. Preparations on the largest scale are already going on, in order to render this ball the eclat of the season. Tickets, admitting one gentleman and one lady, $5, which can be only obtained of the members of the society, by way of introduction. Extra ladies' tickets, $2 each. The private boxes may now be secured by applying to the committee, at the hall of the Liederkranz Society, Nos. 31 and 33 4th-st., new number.
GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
TUESDAY, JAN 24, 1865, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
First appearance in America of the celebrated
NATURAL FLUTIST, MR W. WECHSUNG.
THREE NEW PIECES.
UN MARI BRULE, Comedy in one act.
LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT, Comedy in one act.
MAGNETISME ET SONNAMBULISME,
Vaudeville in one act.
Theatre Office, No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

LIGHT GUARD BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
JAN. 23, 1865.
Tickets $3. For sale at the hotels and music-stores.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The doors of the house will be opened at 8 P. M., precisely.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE CREATION AND DELUGE,
at Everett Hall, Broadway. Entrance on 34th-st., this evening. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

SIX PRIVATE PUPILS.—PRIVATE PUPILS will receive especial care, with instruction for college or business, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Mouson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN, EXPERIENCED in teaching in schools and in private families, will soon be disengaged during the forenoon; those in want of a teacher will please address N. W. B., through the Brooklyn Post-office.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.—WANTED, AN unmarried gentleman (a graduate of West Point preferred) to take charge of the Military Department, and to teach mathematics, in a first-class boarding-school. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics, and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By virtue of orders of sale to me directed, by Hon. Thomas J. Boynton, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell, by public auction, on
TUESDAY, Jan. 24,
12 o'clock, noon,
from store No. 9 South William-st.,
CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER "SORT:"
4 bales UPLAND COTON.
45 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER PEEP O'DAY.
11 bales SEA-ISLAND COTTON.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
THOS. W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal, Southern District, Florida.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.
This Company will hold their Twenty-fourth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
ROOSEVELT-STREET PROPERTY.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, lot, with brick houses on front and rear, No. 17 Roosevelt-st., near Chatham, 25x100 feet. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st. N. B.—Sales of real estate, &c., at auction, attended to on favorable terms.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
The subscriber is prepared to give his personal attention to the selling of REAL ESTATE STOCKS, &c., at auction. Parties can have their property offered on favorable terms, and will find this the most ready and advantageous method of disposal.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, Office No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, by order of the Executor of Saml. Webb, deceased, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: Real estate on Rector, Caroline, Clark, Thomas, South, and 145th sts. and 10th-av.
See maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE—UNDER FORECLOSURE suit, on the 25th inst., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, of the valuable premises No. 11 Chatham-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE JERSEY CITY FERRY-BOAT coming to New-York, at 6:45 A. M., Thursday, a small, BLACK LEATHER VALISE, containing an opera-glass and wearing apparel. The finder will be liberally rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at No. 104 Front-st. F. B. THURBER.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase, cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
FAREWELL OF SOLON SHINGLE.
LAST THREE NIGHTS
LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF
J. E. OWENS..........SOLON SHINGLE
J. E. OWENS..........SOLON SHINGLE
☞ The renowned triumph, which for one hundred and fifty consecutive nights has attracted the heartiest admiration of the town, might profitably and conspicuously hold possession of the stage for the remainder of the season, but the manager, confident that all true lovers of comedy will indorse his unwillingness thus closely to restrict the rich resources of Mr. Owens' art, has resolved upon withdrawing it at the zenith of its fame: and accordingly announces definitely, for WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25,
THE LAST NIGHT OF THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty seventh nights of the great local extravaganza—COMPANION PIECE TO SOLON SHINGLE—entitled
THE LIVE INDIAN,
THE LIVE INDIAN,
in which Owens' make-up and acting of
MISS CRINOLINE AND THE BIG INDIAN,
are pronounced the most perfect bits of extravagant comedy ever witnessed in New-York.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 24, 25.
LAST NIGHTS of the Present Bill.
LAST NIGHTS of "The People's Lawyer."
LAST NIGHTS of Solon Shingle and Live Indian.
THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 26.
First time this season of Poole's celebrated comedy,
PAUL PRY..........PAUL PRY.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS..........AS..........PAUL PRY.
Supported by an excellent cast.
☞ Box-book now open for Paul Pry Nights.

HOLIDAY EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE,
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
with its
SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.
"The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*
Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7½.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23.
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
GRAND MATINEES
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
FIFTH WEEK
of the new and original grand
COMIC ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
with its new and gorgeous
SCENIC AND SPECTACULAR EFFECTS,
TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS, COMIC SCENES,
INDORSED BY CROWDED HOUSES,
PRONOUNCED BY THE ENTIRE PRESS
to be the most unquestionably splendid and mirth-moving spectacular production
EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD
will be given every evening, and all the matinees, with
UNPARALLELED CAST and
SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS.
In addition to
THE GRAND EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES,
in which the whole of the
LEVIATHAN STAR COMPANY
APPEAR, IN GORGEOUS ARRAY.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MISS LAURA HARRIS,
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
At NIBLO'S SALOON,
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1865,
assisted by the following eminent artists:
ETTORE BARILI, Baritone.
J. N. PATTISON, Pianist.
F. EBEN, Flutist.
JOSEPH LEWENBERG, Violinist.
Conductor..........ANTONIO BARILI
TICKETS, $1.
Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. To be had of Beer & Schirmer and Scharfenberg & Luis' music-stores.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO, A position in a Protestant Church, in this city or Brooklyn. Apply to BEER & SCHIRMER, or SCHARFENBERG & LUIS.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 30 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given every day.

MEDICAL.

THE SWEDISH MOVEMENT CURE—For the treatment of consumption, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, paralysis, spinal curvatures, round shoulders, stiff joints, nervous debility, female weaknesses and for general physical development. E. P. MILLER, M. D., A. L. WOOD, M. D., Miss E. H. GOODELL, M. D., Physicians, No. 15 Laight-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of FISHER, CLARK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
AUGUSTUS A. FISHER,
BENJAMIN D. CLARK,
New-York, Jan. 18, 1865. CHARLES A. FISHER.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of FISHER, WILLIAMS & CO. They have taken lofts Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st. and 89 and 91 Reade-st., heretofore occupied by David S. Williams, (who retires from trade,) and will succeed to his business.
AUGUSTUS A. FISHER,
CHARLES B. WILLIAMS,
BENJAMIN D. CLARK,
New-York, Jan. 18, 1865. CHARLES A. FISHER.

D. S. WILLIAMS will retain a desk in the office of Fisher, Williams & Co., until his outstanding business is closed.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers is dissolved from this date, PETER I. NEVIUS retiring from business.
PETER I. NEVIUS & SONS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of PETER I. NEVIUS & SONS, and will continue the shipping and commission business at No. 11 South-st.
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
PETER I. NEVIUS, JR.,
GEORGE L. NEVIUS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE, THE UNdersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of POST & HOFFMAN, for the transaction of a general stock commission business at No. 22 William-st.
S. L. POST, JR.
L. M. HOFFMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MILK BUSINESS.

The Sale of Pure Milk—Adulteration a Crime—The Quantity of Milk Used in the City—The Crude and Condensed Article—Something About the Prices.

There is probably no business in the City of New-York so little understood by the general public, and yet so essential to the comfort of the community, as the milk business. The frauds, humbugs, deceits and chicanery that have been practiced in the vending of this article are numerous. Almost every means of adulteration which the brain of a subtle chemist could suggest have been exhausted; still to-day nineteen-twentieths of all the milk sold in this city is, except by water adulteration, *pure*. For the satisfaction of milk consumers, it may be said that the adulterations now resorted to are, at most, but harmless frauds. The usual means adopted by unscrupulous dealers to increase their profits is to add to each quantity of milk about one-fifth water and a few ounces of salt. The water, of course, acts as a diluent. The salt adds density and flavor. This simple adulteration is the only one the lactometer fails to detect. The *exposé* of the "stump-tail" milk a few years since led to a general breaking up of that pernicious branch of the business, and to-day there are but five establishments in the city where cows are wholly fed on swill. The several associations chartered by the Legislature have expressed in their acts of incorporation the most stringent regulations for the government of the business of the companies. In the incorporate act of one of our principal associations there is a section which reads as follows:

"Said association is hereby prohibited from selling, vending or furnishing its customers with any other than pure, unadulterated, undiluted country milk, and the vending, selling or furnishing of milk adulterated or diluted in any manner whatever, to any of the customers of said association, by any of its officers, agents or employes while in its employ, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed the sum of three hundred dollars, or imprisonment, not to exceed the term of three years, for any such offence, in the discretion of any court of criminal jurisdiction within the City of New-York, before whom complaint may be made, and said association may impose such penalities on its employes, and take such security to enforce said penalties, as shall be deemed necessary to prevent the adulteration or sale of any impure or adulterated milk, by any of its employes while in its employ."

From this section it will be seen that the Legislature has made it a criminal offence to adulterate milk. A careful inspection of the principal establishments supplying the city will convince the most incredulous that the adulteration of milk in this city has its existence more in imagination than in reality.

The milk received in New-York comes to the city mostly by rail, and is brought from distances varying from ten to one hundred and fifty miles. The amounts received daily over the principal railroads are: Erie, 88,000 quarts; Harlem, 100,000 quarts; Hudson River, 16,000 quarts. To these amounts must be added 75,000 quarts produced in the city. Although many establishments sell nothing but undiluted milk, still old dealers are honest enough to say that to any calculation concerning the retail business, it is perfectly safe to add twenty per cent. for water. The following prices show the increase of rates since 1842. In that year milk was retailed for four cents a quart. In 1854 the price increased to five cents; in 1857 to six cents; in 1862 to seven cents; in 1863 to eight cents, and is now selling for twelve cents. Although there has been considerable apprehension that soon there would be a still further increase in price, there is no reason to think such will be the case. Milk dealers assert that the article will probably decrease in price at least two cents on the quart before next Summer. Some idea of the magnitude of the milk business may be gained from the fact that there are over four thousand persons engaged in its distribution in the city. A very spirited rivalry has sprung up between the retailers of milk in its crude form and those who condense it. Of the latter there are but three companies in the city; but the amount supplied by them is equal to the sale of at least ten companies dealing only in the crude article. It can be said generally that most companies engaged in the sale of milk have within the last five years sought to sustain an honest reputation by the sale of pure milk only.

The New-York Fire Department.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED PAID SYSTEM.

The bill introduced in the State Senate on Monday last by Senator LAIMBEER, to establish a paid Fire Department in this city, has created a great excitement in fire circles, and among the better class of firemen it is not very favorably received. They claim that the present volunteer organization has, by its many years of severe and efficient service, proved itself to be a good and reliable institution, and think it entitled to some little respect and consideration for the good it has done. They also claim that it is better than any paid department ever can be, on the ground that men will work harder, endure more, run greater risks, and accomplish greater results, when working for glory and a good name among their fellow citizens, than when working merely for money, and in defence of their argument they quote the noble example offered by the brave army of volunteers now risking their lives in defence of their country's honor—an army which has in many ways proved itself far superior to the standing armies of the old world. They admit that the department as it now exists has many faults, and some serious ones, but none so serious that they cannot be remedied. During the past few years many bad men have been admitted, not with the consent of the majority of the members of the department, but without their actual knowledge. They had so long regarded the department as being composed of men of character and standing similar to themselves, that the idea of its being abused and degraded never suggested itself to them. They accordingly grew rather careless, did not carry out the strict examination which was required in old times, before a man could become a member, and, as a natural consequence, many unworthy men improved the opportunity thus offered, and have slipped in. The worthy members of the department, now fully aware of this evil, have determined to remove it, and restore the department to its ancient glory; and they have begun well. The Board of Fire Commissioners have, in all the cases which have been brought before them for trial, acted with a promptness and decision worthy of all praise. Several companies, which were proved to have been fighting, were immediately disbanded, their apparatus taken from them, and their houses locked up. Individual members who were caught fighting, and in some instances stealing, or breaking any of the rules of the department, have been dishonorably discharged from it; and every effort is being made to weed out all discreditable members. The Appeal Commissioners, it is reasonable to suppose, will support the Fire Commissioners in their rulings and decisions, and assist them in their good work.

At a meeting of the Board of Representatives, held at Firemen's Hall about a week ago, it was unanimously resolved that they would use every honorable means to defeat the bill for a paid Fire Department. They claimed that the excellence of the volunteer system had been fairly proved, though its immense advantages have never yet been fully tested, and they certainly did not think it well to give up that which they knew to be good for something which had never been tried. A committee consisting of JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer, JAMES BARRMORE, Trustee, and JOHN R. PLATT, President of the New-York Fire Department, was appointed to go to Albany, see what was being done in the matter, take such measures as they might deem proper, and keep the department generally advised as to what action was being taken or likely to be taken by the Senate relative to this bill. This committee will probably start for Albany to-morrow, and until they are heard from the excitement in the department must continue, and nothing definite can be said on the subject.

The Street Department.

EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR 1864.

From the report of the Chief Clerk of the Street Commissioner for the year 1864, it appears that during the twelve months ending Dec. 31, eighty-one contracts were entered into by the department for regulating and grading streets, filling sunken lots, and constructing and repairing wharves and piers, amounting in the aggregate to $738,361 87. The reconstruction of piers destroyed by fire, and the building and repairing of new piers, cost the city $122,390 55. The making and repairing of the public roads and highways (not streets) amounted to $71,875 78. The laying out of the Fourth-avenue Parks, and the improving, superintending and keeping in order the other city parks, cost $38,515 35. The lighting of the public streets, roads, places, avenues, wharves, piers, and markets, the construction and repairs of the public lamps, and the procuring all necessary supplies and fixtures therefor, makes a total of $394,949 79. The fire telegraph cost $33,879; construction and repairs of public buildings $234,891 31; Printing for the departments, stationery and blank books, fuel and other supplies for public offices $154,721 94; fire machines and apparatus $153,587 36. From the same report, it appears that at the present time there are 32 fire engines in use, 20 hand engines, 18 hook and ladder trucks, and 55 hose carriages.

The total amount of appropriations for the Street Department for the year 1864 was $1,575,945 24; the total amount expended was $1,352,564 06—leaving a balance on hand of $223,381 18.

Another Accident on the New-Jersey Railroad.

The New-Jersey Railroad train, which left Jersey City at 12 o'clock on Friday night, met with a disaster when about a mile below New-Brunswick. Five passenger cars were thrown off the track, but, fortunately, no lives were lost. The accident, it is said, was caused by the breaking of a rail. The travel on the road was delayed, and the passengers of the "owl train," which was due at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, had to walk a mile to take the New-Brunswick train. They consequently did not reach the city until half-past 9 o'clock. A large number of soldiers, many of them on furlough, came forward on the "owl train."

Harbor Navigation.

SEVERE WEATHER—THE DIFFICULTIES PILOTS EXPERIENCE—THE ICE IN THE HARBOR—EARLY RIVER NAVIGATION PREDICTED—SHIP BUILDING—DOCK IMPROVEMENTS—NON-OBSERVANCE OF PORT REGULATIONS.

Sandy Hook pilots report that the weather along the coast has been, during the last three days, more severe than has been experienced for years. It has been with great difficulty that they have been able to board vessels, and in many instances ships, even in a stress of weather, have been compelled to put to sea for the want of a pilot. In consequence of prevailing westerly winds the arrivals during the past week have been few. There are now over one hundred vessels due at this port from Europe. Many of them have been spoken at sea, waiting for an easterly wind to bring them into the harbor. The news boats of the Associated Press have experienced great difficulty in boarding vessels in consequence of drift ice. So severe has been the weather that a small boat being pulled off to a ship is frequently so incased with ice that it is scarcely possible to move her against wind and tide. Entire ships crews have been badly frost-bitten; and, in some cases, amputation has been necessary. In the harbor, navigation is much impeded and the ferry-boats find it difficult to make their regular trips in consequence of the slips being filled with ice. Regardless, however, of the present severity of the weather, old river pilots predict an early spring, and unobstructed navigation for steamboats to Albany. Already several enterprising barge-owners have commenced repairing their old boats, and laying the keels for new ones. At most of the ship-yards, considerable activity prevails, and the demand for carpenters is greater than the supply. This will, probably, not long continue to be the case, for our boat-builders have determined soon to offer an increase of wages, which will tend to draw large numbers of skillful artisans from other seaport towns. Many of our docks along the East River are sadly in want of repair, and in some instances the ice has carried away the planking that covers them, leaving nothing but unsightly spiles to dock at. Our warehouse men are taking this matter into consideration, and the probabilities are that before another year many of our principal docks will be filled in, if not entirely built, of stone. An improvement of this kind is necessary to the interest of the city, as many foreign ship-owners, in consequence of the dilapidated condition of our piers, contemplate landing their vessels at Jersey City or Hoboken. The current at these points, especially at ebb tide, frequently makes an approach to the docks very difficult, but the matter can be remedied by building substantial wharves. An experiment of this kind was tried at Hoboken, by the Hamburg and Bremen Steamship Companies, with success. An extension of our piers down town would be of great benefit to commerce. Many of them are entirely inadequate for the accommodation of vessels having cargoes to discharge, and ships are compelled to land so far up town that the cartage is a matter of great consideration, and many of our pilots are complaining of the want of observance of our steamships of the regulations of the port of New-York. The following section of the act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 16, 1857, which is one of the most important provisions of that law, is almost totally disregarded:

"It shall not be lawful for the captain, mate, or any person on board of any steamboat, to throw or cause to be thrown into the waters of the port of New-York, below Spuyten Duyvel Creek, on Hudson River, or below Throg's Point, on the East River, nor in the Bay inside of Sandy Hook, any cinders or ashes from such steamboats, under the penalty of $25 for each and every offence, recoverable by the Commissioners hereinafter named; and for such penalty the steamboat from which such cinders or ashes were thrown shall be liable."

If this section be not strictly enforced, it can easily be conceived that in a few years the harbor will be inaccessible to vessels of heavy tonnage.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN, AND MCMURRAY.

The Commissioners sat on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, and the trial-room was thronged on each day, as usual, by officers and their friends, by counsel, and by lawyers. We give the trials below, in a batch:

Mr. DAVID HUBER, of No. 15 South Sixth-street, Williamsburgh, complained of officers MCGOWAN and others for apprehending and taking him to their police station instead of arresting the person who had robbed him. The complainant's affidavit also alleges that one of the officers struck him with a baton; but Mr. HUBER being unable to designate the officer who had captured him, or the one who committed the alleged assault, the Commissioners dismissed the complaint.

Capt. CAFFREY and Sergeants DILKS, FIELDS, LAFLIN and BIRD, of the Fifteenth Ward, were required to respond to the complaint of Mr. WILLIAM STIVERS, of No. 70 Sixth-street, charging that they had been guilty of gross negligence in omitting to aid him in recovering a horse and sleigh which he lost in Broadway on the night of the 2d inst. Mr. STIVERS did not recover his turnout until the Sunday subsequent to its loss, and he was then compelled to pay $10 for keeping, $2 50 for advertising, and the police he alleged, demanded the $25 reward which he had offered. Capt. CAFFREY, in defence, offered his blotter as evidence to show that he telegraphed to the operator at Police Headquarters the fact of finding the horse and sleigh, but that the telegrapher at headquarters had neglected his duty. The Captain denied that his officers had solicited any reward, and further said that they had been guilty of no neglect of duty, but had observed the rules of the department to the strictest letter. Mr. STIVERS claims $40 damages. The Commissioners dismissed the complaint against Capt. CAFFREY and his sergeants, and intimated that they should prefer charges against the operator who was in charge of the instrument at Police Headquarters on the night of the 2d inst. We are told that the regularly-employed operator was not on duty that night.

Mr. JOHN COYLE stopped to make a New Year's call at No. 431 Sixth-street, on the night of Jan. 2, and while he was in the house a party of rowdies drove off with his coach; he pursued and overtook them, and desired Officers FISHER and MCDOUGAL to arrest the fellows; instead of doing which they took him into custody, and one of them (Officer FISHER) struck him without provocation. They then dismissed him. Commissioner ACTON severely reprimanded Officer FISHER for striking a citizen without provocation and then releasing him after making an arrest; and to MCDOUGALL the Commissioner said, "Sir, you will do well to resign your commission."

WILLIAM and ANNANETTA BUTLER, keepers of an eating-house at No. 191 Church-street, complained that on the afternoon of the 4th inst., Officers CASSADY and HUTCHINGS, of the Fifth Precinct, entered their place in citizens' dress, and had refreshments, for which they declined to pay. The complaint further alleges that Officer HUTCHINGS created a disturbance, and, seizing a barrel-head, smashed a window, and that Officer CASSADY then went from the house. HUTCHINGS, having resigned, was not brought to trial; but Officer CASSADY, being arraigned, said that he went into the saloon upon HUTCHINGS' invitation, and that, it being 4:50 o'clock, and his orders requiring him to report in full official dress at the Fifth Precinct Police Station at 5 o'clock precisely, he went from the saloon as soon as he had eaten. The Commissioners reserved their decision.

A case of some interest is that of officers BECHE and WESSER, of the Tenth Precinct, against whom appears one JACOB EZELIUS, complaining that on the 15th of November last, they apprehended him as a deserter and surrendered him to Lieut. REED, at the Park Barracks; that he was there held until the 20th; that previous to his dismissal officer BECHE went to Mrs. EZELIUS and demanded $140, which she paid, and that, subsequently, officer WESSER demanded $30 for making the arrest, telling EZELIUS that the laws required him to pay that sum. The case is still on.

Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, F. and A. M.

On Wednesday evening, the 12th instant, the ceremonies attending the installation of officers of this lodge for the ensuing year were performed at the lodge room, No. 8 Union-square, W. E. P. BREED presiding. The lodge ranks among the oldest and best in the city, and has among its members many prominent and well-known citizens. Their work is excellent, and their careful and judicious selection of men who wish to become members, preserves to the lodge the good reputation it has long enjoyed. After the lodge had closed, the members, accompanied by many invited guests, repaired to the Sinclair House, corner Broadway and Eighth-street, where a bounteous collation had been prepared. About fifty of the brethren were seated at the table, and the choice substantials and delicacies furnished by Bro. ASHMAN, received their full share of attention and were heartily enjoyed. After the solids had been removed, some very fine punch was served up, speeches were made, songs sung, and a fine time had generally. The newly elected officers are brethren who have been tried and found worthy, and under their management the lodge bids fair to have, if possible, even a more prosperous year than the one just closed. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Daniel Witter, W. M.; J. W. Reynolds, S. W.; Wm. W. Young, J. W.; George A. Spencer, Treasurer; W. J. Surre, Secretary; W. H. Holborow, S. D.; P. E. Tallman, J. D.; H. E. Jones, O. H. Kopp, M. of C.; A. C. Hasey, J. H. Conover, Stewards; Geo. Skinner, Tyler.

Recruiting in the City.

FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENTS—THE LAW CONCERNING THE MATTER—THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

It may not be generally known that the quota of this city, under the last call, would be full at the present time were it not for the flagrant disregard of the law concerning enlistments. It has been ascertained to be a fact that not less than one hundred men are daily induced to leave the city and enlist in other States. The law on this subject is explicit, and ought to be enforced. Section 3 of the act of Legislature, passed January 29, 1864, reads as follows:

"It shall not be lawful for any person, in any manner, to persuade or induce, or attempt to persuade or induce, any resident of this State to enter into the military or naval forces raised or to be raised in any other State, for the military or naval service of the United States, or for the military or naval service in any other State. It shall not be lawful for any person to induce or persuade, or attempt to persuade or induce, any resident of this State to depart from this State, for the purpose of entering into the military or naval forces raised, or to be raised, in any other State, for the military or naval service of the United States, or for the military or naval service in any other State. Whoever shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars; one-half of said fine to be paid, upon conviction of the offender, to the party on whose information the arrest and conviction was made; or imprisonment, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Supervisor BLUNT is making an effort to bring to justice the many bounty brokers who defy the law. Several arrests have recently been made, and it is hoped that the wholesale business of "running" men out of the State will be stopped.

The average number of enlistments in New-York will not exceed ten men a day. This is an unpleasant fact when we remember that we have yet to furnish over ten thousand men by the 15th of February to fill the quota of the city under the last call.

Opening of Bids for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock.

At 2 P. M., yesterday, the following bids for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock were opened in the Comptroller's office. The stock pays six per cent. interest, and is redeemable on the 1st of November, 1876. The amount required was $234,000.

			Accepted.
A. L. Everitt	$5,000	101.00	
A. L. Everitt	5,000	102.00	$5,000
A. L. Everitt	5,000	102 50	5,000
A. L. Everitt	5,000	103.00	5,000
German Savings Bank	50,000	100.00	
German Savings Bank	50,000	100 50	
C. H. Van Brunt	3,000	101.00	
C. H. Van Brunt	2,000	102.00	2,000
Walter L. Livingston	9,000	103.00	9,000
David B. Crane	3,000	102.00	3,000
David B. Crane	3,000	103.00	3,000
David B. Crane	2,500	104.00	2,500
Jas. W. Clarke	2,000	100.00	
Geo. Barclay	10,000	101.00	
E. H. Buckley & Co	5,000	103.00	5,000
A. Pierson & Harriman	11,000	102.00	11,000
Weston, De Billier & Co	4,000	100.00	
Fisher, Donnelly & Co	10,000	104.05	10,000
B. Wilson	5,000	103.00	5,000
E. P. Thompson	10,000	101.00	
E. P. Thompson	10,000	101.26	
E. P. Thompson	10,000	101.51	
E. P. Thompson	10,000	101.76	
E. P. Thompson	5,000	102.00	5,000
E. P. Thompson	5,000	102.12½	5,000
Equitable Life Ins. Co	25,000	101.05	
Equitable Life Ins. Co	25,000	101.55	
Total	$289,500		$75,000

Appointment of a New Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Pursuant to law, Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday appointed a new Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the term of the present board expiring on the 17th of April next. The following gentlemen were selected by the Comptroller as members of the new board: ISAAC BELL, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, OWEN W. BRENNAN and JAMES BOWEN. Messrs. BELL and NICHOLSON are Democrats, and members of the present board. Messrs. BOWEN and BRENNAN are Republicans, so that the new board will be equally divided politically. Mr. BOWEN was formerly a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, and Mr. BRENNAN is a brother of the Comptroller's. They were appointed at the request of the Union Organization of this city. The terms of office are for four years, and the salary $3,000 per annum. Messrs. BOWEN and BRENNAN take the places vacated by MOSES H. GRINNELL and SIMEON DRAPER.

Skating—A Few Figures.

This season it appears has been the most favorable one for skating we have had for many years. There have been many more skating days and better opportunities for enjoying them, and many old skaters, "veterans," have had so much more sport this year than usual that they say they almost believe the ice to be even better than ever before. At any rate they have a much better time on it. Up to Saturday last there had been twenty-three days of skating at the Central Park. From the opening of the seasons 1863–4 to the 2st of last January, there had been less than a dozen skating days; from the 23d of the same month to the 18th of February following, there was no skating at all, and only twenty-five days for the entire season. Everything now looks favorable for from forty to fifty days of this exhilirating sport on the Central Park Pond, and probably quite as many on the smaller ponds which surround it.

The Horse-cars of the Hudson River Railroad.

To-morrow the new horse cars of this line will begin running from the depot at Chambers-street to Thirtieth-street. The large passenger-cars will be discontinued below Twenty-ninth-street, and these small cars will be run in their stead. All inward-bound trains are to deliver passengers and baggage at Twenty-ninth-street, and outward-bound trains receive passengers and baggage at the Thirtieth-street station. A necessity has long existed for a line of cars over this route, for the purpose of relieving, in some degree, the Eighth and Ninth avenue lines, and give the unlucky "last man" a foothold and a chance to hang on—an accommodation he most certainly will appreciate.

Naval Movements.

TORPEDOES AND LIGHT DRAFT MONITORS.

The *Chimo*, light draft iron clad, lately converted into a torpedo steamer, will be towed from Boston to this port in the early part of next week. The steamtug *Jewett* left yesterday at 2 P. M. to escort her hither.

The *Nauvuc*, also converted into a torpedo, built by Capt. PERINE, Greenpoint, is ready for delivery to the Navy Department.

The *Catawba* and *Oneota*, harbor and river monitors, built at Cincinnati, are waiting for a rise in the river to be taken to Cairo on the lower Mississippi.

We understand that the torpedo steamer *Spuytenduyvil* was recently run over by one of the naval vessel on the James River, near the mouth of the Dutch Gap canal. The *Spuytenduyvil* was not hurt, but the other vessel had to be taken to the Navy-yard.

THE ILL-FATED PATAPSCO.

The ill-fated iron clad monitor *Patapsco*, which was blown up on the 17th inst, at 2 A. M., in Charleston harbor, (in which over 40 lives were lost,) was one of the first batch of nine monitors constructed and launched in 1862. The original contract was made by Capt. J. ERICSSON, dated March 31, 1862; cost four hundred thousand dollars; built by HARLAND & HOLLONGSWORTH, Wilmington, Del. She had one turret and two 15-inch guns. She was formerly armed with a 15-inch and a 200 pound rifle gun. She was accounted one of the best of her class.

COMPLETION OF THE CAMANCHEE.

The *Camanchee*, iron-clad monitor, built by DONNOHUE, RYAN & SECOR, is nearly completed, and has now probably made her trial trip in San Francisco Bay, Cal., where she has been completed. She carries two 15-inch guns in her turret.

PROGRESS OF NAVAL MACHINERY.

It is gratifying to know that the hurry in regard to machinery for United States vessels of war is now over. Everything is progressing in due order, and to the entire satisfaction of the Chief Engineer, W. W. WOOD, U. S. N.

LAUNCH OF THE SANDUSKY.

The *Sandusky*, light draft iron-clad, built at Pittsburgh, Penn., was launched day before yesterday. She was built by HARTUPPEE & Co., Pittsburgh.

Another Alleged Prussian Forger.

HIS EXTRADITION ASKED FOR—HISTORY OF THE CASE—HIS APPEARANCE, ETC.

GUSTAV ADOLPH VOIGHTMANN, *alias* B. F. Hille, who was arrested in Chicago, some few days ago, and who endeavored to escape by jumping from the train on which he was coming to this city, was yesterday brought before United States Commissioner WHITE for examination on a charge of forgery, preferred by the Prussian authorities, who ask for the extradition of VOIGHTMANN, in order that he may be tried in Prussia. He is 33 years of age, has a sandy complexion and sandy whiskers and moustache, and appeared in court with large bandages on his head. Messrs. CHAS. [illegible] and Mr. R. D. LAPAUGH appeared for the Prussian Consul-General, JOHN W. SCHMIDT. From papers read before the Commissioner and other sources, the following account of his alleged crime is gained: VOIGHTMANN left Berlin, Prussia, in February last. In that city he was connected with the Bureau of Control (Treasurer's Office,) of the Berlin-Hamburg Railroad Company. It appears that in December, 1863, while the Danish war was in progress, some troops were transported over the railroad, and for this work the company was to be paid by the Prussian Government in the February following. VOIGHTMANN's position rendered him familiar with the business of the military Paymaster's office, as well as with the business of the company, and he undertook to obtain for himself the money due for carrying the troops. For this purpose he secured a blank receipt of the railroad company, saying he admired the style of printing, and wished to copy one of the devices on the document. He then filled up the blank with the sum of 14,648 Prussian thalers; forged the name of the treasurer of the company; ingeniously secured the payment of the amount and fled. He went first to England. The police followed, but failed to find him, and in March he escaped from Liverpool on board the steamship *City of Washington*. When out to sea he wrote a letter and gave it to the pilot to be taken back to England. He then assumed the name of HILLE. In the Summer his wife followed him, and in the Fall they went to Chicago, where VOIGHTMANN purchased a house and was about to form a copartnership and to enter into business, when he was arrested under the Extradition Treaty by a United States Deputy Marshal, on a warrant issued by a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. VOIGHTMANN's whereabouts was known to the Prussian authorities during the progress of the Guldenfuss case, and at its conclusion he was taken into custody. The prisoner heard the reading of the papers to-day apparently with great attention, though he could understand nothing except the names of the persons who testified against him. The examination was postponed to Monday, the 30th instant.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RECAPTURE OF AN OFFENDER.—Officer CHAS. E. FREEMAN, of Capt. THORNE's forces, went to Camp Perine, at Trenton, N. J., last week, and apprehended one CHARLES A. SCOTT, a person who escaped from the Tombs Police Court recently, while complaint papers were being made. SCOTT, whose aliases are too many to admit of enumeration, was originally arrested for receipting for other people's goods at the steamboat and barge offices on the North and East River piers, and selling the same in Brooklyn. It is known that previous to his arrest he had thus stolen more than $7,000 worth of property; and so adroitly did he conduct his operations that he might have baffled the steamboat men and policemen for months longer, had not our officers accidentally learned from a carman that a consignment of flour had been taken from a steamboat office and set down in Court-street, Brooklyn, whence the carman, happening again to be in that neighborhood an hour later, saw another carman take it up. Learning this fact, our officers had a clue to SCOTT's plan of operations; and following this clue, they captured SCOTT, and with him recovered about $2,000 worth of stolen goods. The prisoner was committed by Justice DOWLING. He is a keen business man, of good address, and only 26 years of age.

THE NEEDS OF THE FREEDMEN.—The following are some of the articles immediately needed at Beaufort, S. C., for the thousands of freedmen, women and children who are daily passing through that city to the islands. The list is made up from a comparison of our latest advices and the definite calls upon us: 20 bales coarse blankets; 2,000 whole suits for women; 2,000 yards flannel for women's and children's underclothing; 5,000 pairs shoes, assorted, for women and children; 2,000 hoods and handkerchiefs; 2,000 serviceable hats; 5,000 pairs assorted stockings—men's, women's and children's. Agricultural implements, &c.—1,000 hoes; 1,000 spades; 5,000 papers assorted seeds, viz: Radish, cabbage, cucumber, celery, squash, peas, beans. Cooking utensils—1,000 round-bottomed iron pots, with handles; 1,000 iron bake-ovens, or skillets, with covers. The above or any of the articles enumerated, or the money to purchase, sent to No. 1 Mercer-street, N. Y., care C. C. LEIGH, will be promptly forwarded to Beaufort, S. C.

THE GREAT CATHEDRAL ORGAN IN CONCERT.—The first Grand Sacred Concert with this organ will be given in St. John the Evangelist's Church, Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on this evening, January 22, at 8 o'clock, under the direction of Signor MORA, aided by the first professional talent in the city. With the exception of the overtures introducing the first and second parts, the concert will consist exclusively of sacred pieces, solos, duets, trios, quartets and choruses, accompanied by the organ, when the surpassing beauty and endless variety of its melting harmonies can, perhaps, be best appreciated. One of the most remarkable features of this great instrument is the String Band, ranging from the highest shift of the violin through viola, violoncello, to nearly an octave below double bass, making it the most suitable accompaniment for the human voice.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Mrs. ANN CARR, of No. 118 Eighth-street, who was run over on Thursday evening, by Second-avenue car No. 19, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she expired on Friday. She was a native of Ireland, aged 79 years.... Mr. PATRICK MCGARRY, of No. 79 Mulberry-street, was mortally wounded by the falling of a derrick-boom, on Friday afternoon, at the new court-house, and died at the New York Hospital on Friday evening. He was 46 years of age. Inquests were held by Coroner GOVER.... MATHEW LYNCH was accidentally caught in machinery, and mortally injured, yesterday afternoon, on board the transport *Cumberland*, lying at the foot of Canal-street. He died last evening, at the New-York Hospital.... JOHN BURNS received serious, if not mortal injuries, from the breaking of a cable on board the steamship *Nevada*, lying at the foot of Canal-street. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

ORPHANS OF THE WAR.—Near the Suspension Bridge at Niagara is an institution maintained entirely by voluntary contributions, for the support and education of boys who have lost their fathers in the war. It is under the superintendence of Col. and Mrs. YOUNG, and contains about one hundred inmates. Yesterday, Col. YOUNG and about forty of his pupils paid a visit to this city, and by invitation of Mr. BARNUM, appeared at the Museum and went through a number of military evolutions with remarkable precision. The aims and objects of the founders of the institution were explained to the audience and appeared to meet with hearty approval.

THE THREE-CENT CURRENCY.—The new three-cent fractional currency is now ready for delivery at the Assistant Treasurer's office, and is rapidly getting into circulation. It is smaller than the five-cent currency, better engraved, and printed on better paper. It has a likeness of GEORGE WASHINGTON on the centre of the face of the currency, the reverse side being green, with a figure 3 in the centre and III in each corner.

SEVENTH REGIMENT DRILLS.—There will be wing drills of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, at the armory, corner of Third-avenue and Seventh-street—the right wing to-morrow (Monday) evening, and the left wing on Tuesday evening.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—There were in this institution, yesterday, 266 patients. During the week 56 were admitted, 44 were discharged as cured or relieved, and six died.

Capt. Lefevre and the Soldiers of the Northern Light.

We have been requested to publish the following reply to some strictures on Capt. LEFEVRE's treatment of returned soldiers, published in our columns some weeks since:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 1864.

D. B. Allen, Esq., President Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR—I have noticed an article in the TIMES reflecting on the conduct of Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE, Commander of the *Northern Light* of your line, and I cannot forbear informing his employers that it is unjust and most unkind.

Capt. LEFEVRE had nothing to do with *clothing*; *feeding* or otherwise providing for these officers further than furnishing them transportation.

He very properly refused to allow the steward to sell them anything. I believe the steward is not employed to be a sutler, and, besides, in this case, the ship had barely supplies enough to provision its crew. Indeed, the military officers fared better, the last twenty-four hours they were on the ship, than did the mess of the ship's officers. In addition to the army ration, their table was provided all the time with onions, pickles, tomatoes and soft crackers by the Sanitary Commission. These the officers of the ship did not have.

I do not think the Captain ordered the lights put out in the cabin. Some of the officers had obtained whisky, from some of the crew, and were rioting all night to the serious annoyance of a great many, including the sick men in the cabin below. Capt. LEFEVRE said nothing until nearly daylight, when their noise could be endured no longer.

The cabin was not heated for this reason. The steam pipes, which heat the first cabin, heat the second cabin also. The second cabin was full of sick men, and with all the ventilation that could be given it was too warm and close. Regard for them alone would have been sufficient reason for not turning on the steam.

By reference to the article in the TIMES, you will see that I have noticed every charge made. The officer who wrote it had little opportunity to become acquainted with Capt. LEFEVRE, and must have been very ignorant of the facts, or he could not have deliberately given publicity to such statements.

I was with Capt. LEFEVRE nearly six weeks; knew him better than any of these officers did, and most cheerfully do I testify to his invariable kindness to the sick men placed on his ship. I never asked a favor that was not cheerfully granted, and frequently he was in consultation with the Surgeon or myself, or both of us, often making valuable suggestions, showing a desire to do whatever he could to relieve the sufferings of those poor sick men.

Whatever his political preferences may be, his conduct on this occasion was the best evidence of his intense sympathy for our suffering soldiery.

Probably you attached no weight to the article. It was worth none. However, I could not resist the inclination to reply. I think Dr. T. E. HAMILTON, Assistant Surgeon Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, Surgeon in charge, would cheerfully indorse any statement I have made.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

[illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

Law of Protest.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT. Before Justice Barnard.

Moses Strasburger vs. Victor Fribourg.—This action was brought to recover of the defendant, as inderser of a promissory note. The makers were traveling and doing business in South America, one of them being in New-York when and where the note was made; no place of payment was mentioned in the note, and no demand of payment was made of the makers.

It appears that the makers had a place of business at Lima, but the evidence as to the plaintiff's knowledge of the fact was conflicting.

The court charged the jury that if the maker was a resident of New-York when the note was made, and before its maturity removed from the State, no demand was necessary, and if the maker resided abroad when the note was made, and the plaintiff knew where he resided, or could have ascertained on inquiry, using reasonable diligence, then he was bound to make demand of payment. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $2,970 60.

Edgar F. Brown for plaintiff. Mr. Solomon for defendant.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART II.—JAN. 20. Before Justice Leonard.

James Odell vs. James Lynch.—This action appears to have been brought to recover the possession of a dairy of cows, and has been once before tried. It appears by the evidence that the property was originally sold to pay debts of the seller and to avoid apparently the payment of a judgment obtained in an action of slander.

The purchaser of the property subsequently sold same to plaintiff; after these sales the creditor of the person first selling levied upon the property through the Sheriff of New-York, and this action is brought by the second purchaser to recover the property from the Sheriff.

It was claimed by defendant that, there being no actual and continual change of possession of the property, unless a joint one with the judgment, the second sale (not by the judgment debtor) was void against the creditors of the person who sold to plaintiff-grantor.

The plaintiff insisted if, that if the original sale was made to defeat the judgment debtor, the statute requiring an actual and continued change of possession upon a sale of personal property only applied to a sale by the judgment debtor and a purchase directly from him. The court charged that the statute applied to the plaintiff as well as his grantor, and plaintiff excepted.

Action Against the Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM. Before Justice Barbour.

Leon Cohen vs. James Lynch, Sheriff, &c.—This was an action to recover certain Treasury notes (greenbacks) and bank notes, amounting in all to $849, taken by the Sheriff on an execution against Nathan Fry. It appeared that Mr. Fry, who is the father-in-law of the plaintiff, had failed in business some time ago, but before failing, had disposed of much of his property, including the house in which, subsequently, his son-in-law, the plaintiff, carried on business as a pawnbroker. One of the creditors of Mr. Fry, believing the business to be his, though carried on in the plaintiff's name, devised an ingenious method to obtain his money. Money was borrowed from the plaintiff in the course of his business, and the holder of the ticket went with an officer to redeem his pledge. The accounts of the parties differ as to what was done at the time of such redemption, the plaintiff and his witnesses swearing most positively that the whole money was paid and the pledge delivered before the officer obtained the property. The defendant's witnesses set up a different state of facts, that the pledger had paid over but $829, being $20 short; that the plaintiff had stated it was short, and handed it to the Sheriff's officer to count; that the pledger had then handed him the remaining $20, which the officer had taken out of the plaintiff's hands while the pledger took the goods. A large amount of flatly contradictory evidence was also given as to whether the business was the plaintiff's or Fry's, and as to the character of the defendant's witnesses. The Judge charged the jury, that if the full amount of the money was never in the plaintiff's hands, there had been no acceptance of it by the plaintiff, and he having no title, could not recover a verdict; and also that if the money was Fry's, they must find for the defendant, he having the right to take under an execution against Fry any property in which he had an interest. The case occupied three days, and the jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday morning.

Levi Cohen and J. M. Smith for the plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for the Sheriff.

Sentence—Revolt on Shipboard.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Before Judge Shipman.

Peter Riley, the last one of the crew of the ship *Mercury*, who pleaded guilty of an attempt to create a revolt on board, was brought up for sentence. After hearing counsel on both sides, the court sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

The United States vs. One Case containing Shirt Fronts.—This was an action to forfeit the goods on the ground that the pictures upon the boxes containing the articles came within the prohibition of the statute against the importation of indecent and obscene pictures. The jury found a verdict for the Government condemning the goods, but with a recommendation that the forfeiture be remitted, probably on the ground that the claimant had not ordered the articles from abroad.

For the United States, Mr. Allen; for claimant, Messrs. Webster & Craig.

The United States vs. Four Gold Watches, &c.—This was an action to forfeit the articles on the ground of an alleged attempt to smuggle them, they being found with other articles of jewelry in the baggage of the claimant, on his arrival in this country. The defence was that the claimant, named Rabenstein, was not in his sound mind on his arrival, and various little circumstances were relied upon to establish this defence. The jury, after being out some time, returned with a verdict in favor of the claimant.

For the United States, Mr. Allen; for claimant, Mr. Buckley.

Heavy Verdict for an Assault upon a Lady.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM. Before Judge Barnard.

Ann Misner vs. Nicholas Langdon.—The plaintiff was the Superintendent of the "Home for Homeless Girls" in this city. The defendant, it was alleged, was the keeper of a fashionable gambling-house on Broadway. On the 12th of March last, the defendant rang the door-bell of the plaintiff's institution violently at about ten o'clock in the morning, and rudely demanded to see "the children." The plaintiff informed him that there were no children in the establishment, and ordered him to leave the house, as gentlemen were not allowed there. The defendant thereupon struck her with his fist and seizing hold of her, dragged her out upon the stoop and threw her to the pavement beneath, knocking her senseless, and from which injuries she suffered a long time. An officer, who arrested the defendant, and who witnessed the occurrence, testified that it was a miracle that the lady was not killed by the fall. Judge BARNARD, in charging the jury, spoke in severe terms of the class of men with whom the defendant was connected, and who have become the terror of our peaceable citizens.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,000.

J. Solis Ritterband for plaintiff; Stuart and Burley for defendant.

Criminal Business—Donavan, the Tombs Murderer, Sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Judge Russel.

The case of John Donavan, indicted for murder, was disposed of in this court yesterday. The prisoner was arrested in December last and confined in the general receiving-room of the Tombs for the night, in a fit of frenzy the prisoner attacked some of his sleeping companions with an iron bar and killed three of them. He has since been confined in a cell in the City Prison. Yesterday the medical officers of the prison reported to the court that after a careful examination of the man they were convinced that he was a confirmed lunatic, that he never would recover, and had but a short time to live. Upon a certificate to this effect, His Honor directed that Donovan be sent to the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island.

In the case of Elizabeth Dusenbury, the woman who recently poisoned her children at a house in Goerck-street, where she was living with her husband, the medical officers granted a similar certificate of confirmed lunacy, and she was also sent to the Asylum.

Margaret Smith, a young girl of fourteen, was tried for grand larceny. It appeared from the evidence of Mrs. Prince, the complainant, that the accused had been a beggar about the streets, until attracted by her interesting appearance, Mrs. Prince asked her if she would rather work than beg, and being answered in the affirmative, the lady took her home, and employed her as a domestic. After she had been in the family a short time, Mrs. Prince missed the girl and a gold watch on the same morning. As the accused had been seen in the lady's room, near where the watch was kept, on the day of the double disappearance, suspicion fell upon her and she was arrested. The jury, however, acquitted her, and Judge RUSSEL, in discharging her, said that, as he had no doubts of her guilt, it must be a warning to her not to be brought up again.

Barbara Garache and Louisa Miller, two dishonest servants, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and were remanded for sentence.

James M. Burkhardt also pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent back for sentence.

James Hughes was tried for passing a counterfeit $5 bill, but the evidence failed to show a guilty knowledge of the character of the note, and he was acquitted.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT. Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following is the list of wills admitted to probate during the week past: William Barr, William S. Coles, David Codwise, Edward B. Harnett, Alexander Stone, Charles Stevens, Effy Van Howter, Julia Lee, Rachel McCoy, Andrew J. Rasonie. None of them contain anything of public interest.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 21, 1865.

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold..s10	203	500	Erie Railway. x-d	[illegible]
200	N. Y. Cen. R...s10	107⅞	700	do..........b3	[illegible]
200	do..........	107¾	3300	do..........s3	[illegible]
100	do..........s5	107⅞	600	do..........s3	[illegible]
500	do..........s5	107¾	100	do..........	[illegible]
1400	Erie Railway x-d	79¾	100	do..........b3	[illegible]
900	do..........c	79¾	200	do..........s10	[illegible]
100	do..........b3	79⅞	300	do..........s5	[illegible]
600	do..........	79½	300	do..........	[illegible]
200	do..........b5	79½	500	do..........	[illegible]
1400	do..........s3	79¼	100	Hud. Riv. R......	101[illegible]
400	do..........s3	79⅜	100	do..........	[illegible]
200	do..........	79¾	800	Reading R........	[illegible]
100	do..........s5	79½	200	do..........b3	[illegible]
800	do..........	79¼	500	M. S. & N. I. R....	[illegible]

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$100,000	Am. Gold....	199	800	Hudson R. R......	100
50,000	do..........	199½	100	do..........s3	100
90,000	do..........	198½	100	do..........s30	100½
100,000	do..........	198	200	Reading R........	104½
260,000	do..........	198¼	200	do..........s3	104⅜
10,000	do..........	197⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R......	103
100,000	do..........	198⅞	600	M. S. & N. I......	64
80,000	do..........	198½	2200	do..........s3	64
55,000	do..........s3	198⅝	4200	do..........	64⅜
100,000	do..........s3	198¾	100	Ill. Cen..........	112
100,000	do..........	198¾	300	do..........s3	112½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. Old issue......	108¼	1000	do..........s15	112
10,000	O. & M. Cer..s3	27¾	1000	Clev. & Tol...s30	106
10,000	do..........	27¾	500	do..........	107
1000	Clev. & Pitts....	83¼	200	Chi. & R. I. R. s3	91¾
200	do..........s30	82	200	do..........s10	92
400	N. Y. Cen. R......	106½	100	do..........s30	92
400	do..........s10	106	300	do..........s3	92½
200	do..........s5	106	500	Chi. & N. W...s10	34
100	do..........s7	106	1500	do..........	34¼
100	do..........	106¼	100	do..........s10	34¾
600	do..........b10	106	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr....	63¾
300	do..........	106	400	do..........s3	63⅝
100	do..........	105¾	300	do..........	63⅜
100	do..........s10	105¾	200	do..........	63⅝
100	do..........s30	105	100	do..........b3	63¾
2000	Erie Railway..s10	67	200	do..........s5	63⅜
1000	do..........s3	67½	200	P., Ft. W. & C...s3	91¾
3200	do..........	67½	300	do..........s3	91¾
500	do..........	67⅝	100	Cumb. Coal..s10	42¾
100	do..........	67¾	300	do..........	42½
500	do..........s3	67¾	100	do..........	42
1300	do..........	68	100	do..........s10	42¾
100	Mariposa Min.....	12½	100	do..........	42½

There was wild excitement in Stocks and Gold on the call. The whole market improved after the call. Gold rallied to 201½, after the call, and at the close of report sold at 201⅛. There were immense transactions, and the attendance was larger than at any time since April last.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 21—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—John Savage, William Dempster, Mr. Glentworth and wife and Horatio Glentworth, James Russell, W. F. Smiley, Liverpool; H. F. Beusguet, E. C. Reed, N. Kessler, Edward Turpin, Rev. James McKay, M. Campodonill and servant, Paris; James Dupuy and wife, Havre; E. Gastineau, W. F. G. Cutland, Montreal; Mrs. Morris, nurse and child, Wm. Lees, wife and child, Hamilton; Mrs. Meyer and child, A. Maseras, J. M. Catlin, E. Mirple, Paris; E. Jubet, Paris; W. A. Cooper, wife and child, J. H. Thompson, R. T. Sympson, R. H. Hall, wife and child, Mr. Duhalle and wife, H. T. Johnson and wife, Isaac Weill, L. Hamburger, H. S. Orden, Toronto; Mr. Barrue, wife and 3 children, Mrs. James Turner, Mrs. G. C. Wickenburg, New-York; Mrs. Col. Paul Frank, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.—C. C. Sampson, Colonel Charles A. Hartwell and wife, C. K. Hawks, Mrs. Peabody and 2 children, John M. Ramsey, B. P. Starr, Thomas L. White, wife and 2 nieces, Dennis Donehue, William O. Hartwell, Anthony Stephens, Mr. Barrett, wife, 2 children and nurse, A. S. Archer and wife, Mrs. William K. Lovelace, Mr. Mansfield, R. D. Ilsley, Mrs. J. P. Ilsley, Mrs. R. Sargent, B. Bassett, of Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Mary Gladstone, Mrs. Maria F. Oliver and child, Edward Bell, John Ochs, C. F. H. Campbell, Mrs. J. W. Dimock, Mrs. Warren and servant, D. L. Lewis, H. O. Burbank, Hammond Locke, H. W. Birkey, William Young, Mrs. H. Zuberbier and child, Miss Mary Zuberbier, Mrs. J. Patser, Alfred Hamilton, Master Zuberbier, H. E. Gilmore, W. Bradshaw, George Dougall, Mrs. Henry Moyles, D. G. Connor, Charles Gould, E. Eddy, E. Eddy, Jr., John M. P. Pierson, John W. Calvin, F. S. Winlow, Robert P. Cauldwell, M. L. Hyreman, John Goger, Mrs. N. Dowes, Miss Helen Dowes, Benj. Drayfus, Aaron Kahn, Elias Meyers, Charles Leighton and wife, Miss Mary Williams, Walter Rosecrans, Charles Burnham, Henry Seldon, Frederick Henreks, John Hillop, F. M. Kernan, Joseph Chatillon, Mrs. Mary Moore, Mrs. Gladstein, Miss Louisa Gladstein, Martha Rosedale and child, Mrs. James Carpenter, Mrs. Eliza Morton, Miss Ida Weill, Chérles Castelion, Isaac Naylor, Samuel Wilber, J. B. Ryan, George W. Boynton, Lieut. Lewis Johnson and wife, August Eswir, Mrs. Daniel Lacy, Alexander V. Darling, Frederick Griffith, Capt. Stephenson, George Word, George Kellogg.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—S. Hirnshiem and wife, Mrs. Fayseux, Mrs. M. A. Love, Miss M. E. Randall, Miss A. Birault, Miss C. Birault and servant, Miss M. A. Campbell, Miss Lizzie Brower, Miss Mary North, C. Conteux, Joseph Flanner, B. Fellman, F. C. Pittman, M. D. Sarcendote, Wm. Lewis, A. McEachran, George Dolling, Wm. M. Dutton, E. Kirkpatrick, H. P. Gates, B. J. West, B. P. Myers, Louis Keiffer, D. Harter, John Cussaw.

In steamship Zodiac, from Beaufort, N. C.—J. Wood and lady, Miss S. F. Allen, George Allen, James Allen, M. Ferris, Jr., Mr. Turner, Mr. Rigley, Mr. Merrill, T. Henry.

In steam transport Blackstone, from Fort Fisher—Capt. A. S. Lawrence, Capt. H. C. Lockwood, of Gen. Ames' Staff.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 18 | Sun sets..... 5 05 | Moon rises. 2 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 17 | Gov. Island.. 4 06 | Hell Gate.. 5 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Carlotta, (Br.,) Reinier, Matamoras, Perant Bros. & Co.; Morning Star, Nelson, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor.

Steamer Linda, Hubbard, Port Royal, Benner & Brown.

Ships Constellation, Hoxie, Liverpool, Chas. Carver; J. A. Stamler, Anderson, ——; Christian Matthias, Lord, Shanghai, J. O. Jewett & Co.; Meridian, Lambert, London, Thos. Dunham; Ironsides, Oliver, Genoa, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Rambler, Packard, Port Royal, F. M. Bixby & Co.; Jane A. Bishop, (Br.,) McLellan, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Anna Frances, (Br.,) Morehouse, Demarara, Edmiston Bros.; John Wesley, Patton, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Col. James Scott, (Br.,) McLean, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Andrew Bradshaw; Ilva, (Br.,) Berry, Maracaibo via St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs A. B. Patterson, (Br.,) Haccher, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett & Bliss; Harvest Queen, Hollis, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Hermine, (Belg.,) Clement, Philadelphia, Wright & Hard; Macia, (Br.,) Morris, Santiago, Miller & Houghton; Harriet, (Br.,) Balcaby, Laguayra, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners Matilda, (Br.,) Stevens, Carthagena, ——; Sea Breeze, (Br.,) Rogers, Pernambuco, Thos. Dunham; Boston, Parker, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; H. Middleton, Farman, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Hanover, Kinsley, Matamoras, E. A. Hassy & Co.; Magnolia, Chase, Beaufort, ——; Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; E. Richardson, Richardson, Boston, Simpson & Clapp.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, Capt. Chas. W. Pickering, Fort Fisher, via Fortress Monroe 24 hours.

Steam transport Blackstone, Berry, Fort Fisher, via Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The Blackstone landed at Fortress Monroe 210 officers and privates wounded in the assault at Fort Fisher.

Steam transport Varuna, Whitehurst, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans Jan. 14, at 3 A. M., via S. W. Pass at 3:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had strong head winds and sea since passing Hatteras. Jan. 17, at 1:30 P. M., 10 miles N. N. E. from Cape Hatteras, passed steamship Arago, with a schr. in tow, bound S.

Steamship Zodiac, Bulkley, Beaufort, N. C., 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew. 18th inst., Cape Lookout bearing N. W. 12 miles, spoke U. S. steamship State of Georgia, on a cruise—all well.

Ship Free Trade, Crinkwater, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Samuel G. Reed & Co.

Ship Theobald, (of Richmond, Me.,) Theobald, Cardiff 46 ds., with railroad iron to master. 13th inst., lat. 41 53, lon. 66 30, passed a vessel bottom up, apparently of about 100 tons.

Ship Edith, Childs, Newport Dec. 2, with railroad iron to Chas. Carow.

Bark Abd El Kader, (of Boston,) Howes, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with bark Palo Alto, for Philadelphia.

Bark Deodata, (Norw.,) Nygaard, Tagarog 90 ds., with wool to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had very heavy weather the last two weeks of the passage.

Brig Ione, (of Newfoundland,) Condon, Glace Bay 28 ds., with coal to M. E. Green & Currie. Experienced strong westerly gales, stove bulwarks and started a leak. 10th inst., lat. 40 56, lon. 66 30, saw steamship City of Dublin, hence for Liverpool.

Brig J. B. King, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Doffil, Aux Cayes Dec. 22, via Newport, R. I., with logwood and coffee to A. Smithers & Co. Experienced very heavy weather; was blown off the coast, and was obliged to put into Newport to repair sails, etc. Vessels left not recollected.

Brig Janet Kidston, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Burgess, Jacmel 20 ds., via Long Island Sound, with logwood and coffee to D. R. De Wolff. Had some very heavy weather. Left no vessels bound to U. S.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Windsor, N. S., 20 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Graves, Portland, Me., 8 ds., with heading to R. A. Robertson.

Schr. Magnolia, Lockhart, Cornwallis, N. S., 18 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Matanzas, Hamilton, Portland, Me., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. West Wind, Harrington, Portland, Me., with heading.

BELOW—1 ship, 1 bark and 2 brigs, names unknown.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., light.

Sailed.

Jan. 21—Steamships Edinburgh, Morning Star, Atlantic, Linda.

SKATING.

A prize skating match will take place on MONDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., at Sylvan Lake, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken, open to all skaters. During the AFTERNOON a band of music will be in attendance, and in the EVENING a grand promenade concert will be given. Admission for gentlemen, 25 cents; ladies and children, 15 cents.

GEO. LINFORD, Proprietor.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HOPE'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING will close in a few days. DERBY GALLERY, No. 6[illegible] Broadway.